PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : C12N 1/21, 5/10, 9/02, 9/10, 9/90, 15/53, 15/54, 15/61, 15/63, C12P 23/00, C12Q 1/68

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/36998

(43) International Publication Date: 9 October 1997 (09.10.97)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/00540

(22) International Filing Date: 28 January 1997 (28.01.97)

(30) Priority Data:
08/624,125 29 March 1996 (29.03.96) US

(71) Applicant: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK [US/US]; Office of Technology Liaison, 4312 Knox Road, College Park, MD 20742 (US).

(72) Inventors: CUNNINGHAM, Francis, X., Jr.; 2727 Washington Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815 (US). SUN, Zairen; 3405 Tulane Drive #22, Hyattsville, MD 20783 (US).

(74) Agents: KELBER, Steven, B. et al.; Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C., Crystal Square Five, Fourth floor, 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202 (US).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: GENES OF CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS AND METABOLISM AND A SYSTEM FOR SCREENING FOR SUCH GENES

(57) Abstract

The present invention also describes the DNA sequence for eukaryotic genes encoding ε cyclase, isopentenyl pyrophosphate isomerase and β-carotene hydroxylase as well as vectors containing the same and hosts transformed with said vectors. The present invention provides methods for controlling the ratio of various carotenoids in a host and for the production of novel carotenoid pigments. The present invention also provides a method for screeing for eukaryotic genes encoding carotenoid biosynthesis.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	**ES**	Spain	**LS**	Lesotho	**SI**	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	**FI**	Finland	**LT**	Lithuania	**SK**	Slovakia
AT	Austria	**FR**	France	**LU**	Luxembourg	**SN**	Senegal
AU	Australia	**GA**	Gabon	**LV**	Latvia	**SZ**	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	**GB**	United Kingdom	**MC**	Monaco	**TD**	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**GE**	Georgia	**MD**	Republic of Moldova	**TG**	Togo
BB	Barbados	**GH**	Ghana	**MG**	Madagascar	**TJ**	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	**GN**	Guinea	**MK**	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	**TM**	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	**GR**	Greece			**TR**	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	**HU**	Hungary	**ML**	Mali	**TT**	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	**IE**	Ireland	**MN**	Mongolia	**UA**	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	**IL**	Israel	**MR**	Mauritania	**UG**	Uganda
BY	Belarus	**IS**	Iceland	**MW**	Malawi	**US**	United States of America
CA	Canada	**IT**	Italy	**MX**	Mexico	**UZ**	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	**JP**	Japan	**NE**	Niger	**VN**	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	**KE**	Kenya	**NL**	Netherlands	**YU**	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	**KG**	Kyrgyzstan	**NO**	Norway	**ZW**	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	**KP**	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**NZ**	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			**PL**	Poland		
CN	China	**KR**	Republic of Korea	**PT**	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	**KZ**	Kazakstan	**RO**	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	**LC**	Saint Lucia	**RU**	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	**LI**	Liechtenstein	**SD**	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	**LK**	Sri Lanka	**SE**	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	**LR**	Liberia	**SG**	Singapore		

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

GENES OF CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS AND METABOLISM AND A SYSTEM FOR SCREENING FOR SUCH GENES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention describes the DNA sequence for eukaryotic genes encoding ε cyclase, isopentenyl pyrophosphate isomerase (IPP) and β-carotene hydroxylase as well as vectors containing the same and hosts transformed with said vectors. The present invention also provides a method for augmenting the accumulation of carotenoids and production of novel and rare carotenoids. The present invention provides methods for controlling the ratio of various carotenoids in a host. Additionally, the present invention provides a method for screening for eukaryotic genes encoding enzymes of carotenoid biosynthesis and metabolism.

Discussion of the Background

Carotenoid pigments with cyclic endgroups are essential components of the photosynthetic apparatus in oxygenic photosynthetic organisms (e.g., cyanobacteria, algae and plants; Goodwin, 1980). The symmetrical bicyclic yellow carotenoid pigment β-carotene (or, in rare cases, the asymmetrical bicyclic α-carotene) is intimately associated with the photosynthetic reaction centers and plays a vital role in protecting against potentially lethal photooxidative damage (Koyama, 1991). β-carotene and other carotenoids

derived from it or from α-carotene also serve as light-harvesting pigments (Siefermann-Harms, 1987), are involved in the thermal dissipation of excess light energy captured by the light-harvesting antenna (Demmig-Adams & Adams, 1992), provide substrate for the biosynthesis of the plant growth regulator abscisic acid (Rock & Zeevaart, 1991; Parry & Horgan, 1991), and are precursors of vitamin A in human and animal diets (Krinsky, 1987). Plants also exploit carotenoids as coloring agents in flowers and fruits to attract pollinators and agents of seed dispersal (Goodwin, 1980). The color provided by carotenoids is also of agronomic value in a number of important crops. Carotenoids are currently harvested from plants for use as pigments in food and feed.

The probable pathway for formation of cyclic carotenoids in plants, algae and cyanobacteria is illustrated in Figure 1. Two types of cyclic endgroups are commonly found in higher plant carotenoids, these are referred to as the β and ε cyclic endgroups (Fig. 3.; the acyclic endgroup is referred to as the Ψ or psi endgroup). These cyclic endgroups differ only in the position of the double bond in the ring. Carotenoids with two β rings are ubiquitous, and those with one β and one ε ring are common, but carotenoids with two ε rings are rarely detected. β-Carotene (Fig. 1) has two β endgroups and is a symmetrical compound that is the precursor of a number of other important plant carotenoids such as zeaxanthin and violaxanthin (Fig. 2).

Carotenoid enzymes have previously been isolated from a variety of sources including bacteria (Armstrong et al., 1989, Mol. Gen. Genet. 216, 254-268; Misawa et al., 1990, J. Bacteriol., 172, 6704-12), fungi (Schmidhauser et al., 1990, Mol. Cell. Biol. 10, 5064-70), cyanobacteria (Chamovitz et al., 1990, Z. Naturforsch, 45c, 482-86) and higher plants (Bartley et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 88, 6532-36; Martinez-Ferez & Vioque, 1992, Plant Mol. Biol. 18, 981-83). Many of the isolated enzymes show a great diversity in function and inhibitory properties between sources. For example, phytoene desaturases from *Synechococcus* and higher plants carry out a two-step desaturation to yield ζ-carotene as a reaction product; whereas the same enzyme from *Erwinia* introduces four double bonds forming lycopene. Similarity of the amino acid sequences are very low for bacterial versus plant enzymes. Therefore, even with a gene in hand from one source, it is difficult to screen for a gene with similar function in another source. In particular, the sequence similarity between prokaryotic and eukaryotic genes is quite low.

Further, the mechanism of gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes appears to differ sufficiently such that one can not expect that an isolated eukaryotic gene will be properly expressed in a prokaryotic host.

The difficulties in isolating related genes is exemplified by recent efforts to isolated the enzyme which catalyzes the formation of β-carotene from the acyclic precursor lycopene. Although this enzyme had been isolated in a prokaryote, it had not been isolated from any photosynthetic organism nor had the corresponding genes been identified and sequenced or the cofactor requirements established. The isolation and characterization of the enzyme catalyzing formation of β-carotene in the cyanobacterium *Synechococcus* PCC7942 was described by the present inventors and others (Cunningham et al., 1993 and 1994).

The need remains for the isolation of eukaryotic genes involved in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway, including a gene encoding an ε cyclase, IPP isomerase and β-carotene hydroxylase. There remains a need for methods to enhance the production of carotenoids. There also remains a need in the art for methods for screening for eukaryotic genes encoding enzymes of carotenoid biosynthesis and metabolism.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a first object of this invention is to provide isolated eukaryotic genes which encode enzymes involved in carotenoid biosynthesis; in particular, ε cyclase, IPP isomerase and β-carotene hydroxylase.

A second object of this invention is to provide eukaryotic genes which encode enzymes which produce novel carotenoids.

A third object of the present invention is to provide vectors containing said genes.

A fourth object of the present invention is to provide hosts transformed with said vectors.

Another object of the present invention is to provide hosts which accumulates novel or rare carotenoids or which overexpress known carotenoids.

Another object of the present invention is to provide hosts with inhibited carotenoid production.

Another object of this invention is to secure the expression of eukaryotic carotenoid-related genes in a recombinant prokaryotic host.

A final object of the present invention is to provide a method for screening for eukaryotic genes which encode enzymes involved in carotenoid biosynthesis and metabolism.

These and other objects of the present invention have been realized by the present inventors as described below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the

following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the pathway of β-carotene biosynthesis in cyanobacteria, algae and plants. The enzymes catalyzing various steps are indicated at the left. Target sites of the bleaching herbicides NFZ and MPTA are also indicated at the left. Abbreviations: DMAPP, dimethylallyl pyrophosphate; FPP, farnesyl pyrophosphate; GGPP, geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate; GPP, geranyl pyrophosphate; IPP, isopentenyl pyrophosphate; LCY, lycopene cyclase; MVA, mevalonic acid; MPTA, 2-(4-methylphenoxy)triethylamine hydrochloride; NFZ, norflurazon; PDS, phytoene desaturase; PSY, phytoene synthase; ZDS, ζ-carotene desaturase; PPPP, prephytoene pyrophosphate.

Figure 2 depicts possible routes of synthesis of cyclic carotenoids and common plant and algal xanthophylls (oxycarotenoids) from neurosporene. Demonstrated activities of the β- and ε- cyclase enzymes of *A. thaliana* are indicated by bold arrows labelled with β or ε respectively. A bar below the arrow leading to ε-carotene indicates that the enzymatic activity was examined but no product was detected. The steps marked by an arrow with a dotted line have not been specifically examined. Conventional numbering of the carbon atoms is given for neurosporene and α-carotene. Inverted triangles (▼) mark positions of the double bonds introduced as a consequence of the desaturation reactions.

Figure 3 depicts the carotene endgroups which are found in plants.

Figure 4 is a DNA sequence and the predicted amino acid sequence of ε cyclase isolated from *A. thaliana* (SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2). These sequences were deposited under Genbank accession number U50738. This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pATeps.

Figure 5 is a DNA sequence encoding the β-carotene hydroxylase isolated from *A. thaliana* (SEQ ID NO: 3). This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pATOHB.

Figure 6 is an alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences of *A. thaliana* β-carotene hydroxylase (SEQ ID NO: 4) with the bacterial enzymes from *Alicalgenes sp.* (SEQ ID NO: 5) (Genbank D58422), *Erwinia herbicola* Eho10 (SEQ ID NO.: 6) (GenBank M872280), *Erwinia uredovora* (SEQ ID NO.: 7) (GenBank D90087) and *Agrobacterium aurianticum* (SEQ ID NO.: 8) (GenBank D58420). A consensus sequence is also shown. Consensus is identical for all five genes where a capital letter appears. A lowercase letter indicates that three of five, including *A. thaliana*, have the identical residue. TM; transmembrane

Figure 7 is a DNA sequence of a cDNA encoding an IPP isomerase isolated from *A. thaliana* (SEQ ID NO: 9). This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pATDP5.

Figure 8 is a DNA sequence of a second cDNA encoding another IPP isomerase isolated from *A. thaliana* (SEQ ID NO: 10). This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pATDP7.

Figure 9 is a DNA sequence of a cDNA encoding an IPP isomerase isolated from *Haematococcus pluvialis* (SEQ ID NO: 11). This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pHP04.

Figure 10 is a DNA sequence of a second cDNA encoding another IPP isomerase isolated from *Haematococcus pluvialis* (SEQ ID NO: 12). This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pHP05.

Figure 11 is an alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences of the IPP isomerase isolated from *A. thaliana (SEQ ID NO.: 16 and 18), H. pluvialis (SEQ ID NOS..: 14 and 15), Clarkia breweri (SEQ ID NO.: 17)* (See, Blanc & Pichersky, Plant Physiol. (1995) 108:855; Genbank accession no. X82627) and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (SEQ ID NO.: 19) (Genbank accession no. J05090).

Figure 12 is a DNA sequence of the cDNA encoding an IPP isomerase isolated from marigold (SEQ ID NO: 13). This cDNA is incorporated into the plasmid pPMDP1. xxx's denote a region not yet sequenced at the time when this applicaiton was prepared.--

Figure 13 is an alignment of the consensus sequence of 4 plant β-cyclases (SEQ ID NO.: 20) with the *A. thaliana* ε-cyclase (SEQ ID NO.: 21) A capital letter in the plant β consensus is used where all 4 β cyclase genes predict the same amino acid residue in this position. A small letter indicates that an identical residue was found in 3 or the 4. Dashes indicate that the amino acid residue was not conserved and

dots in the sequence denote a gap. A consensus for the aligned sequences is given, in capital letters below the alignment, where the β and ε cyclase have the same amino acid residue. Arrows indicate some of the conserved amino acids that will be used as junction sites for construction of chimeric cyclases with novel enzymatic activities. Several regions of interest including a sequence signature indicative of a dinucleotide-binding motif and 2 predicted transmembrane (TM) helical regions are indicated below the alignment and are underlined.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Isolated eukaryotic genes which encode enzymes involved in carotenoid biosynthesis

The present inventors have now isolated eukaryotic genes encoding ε cyclase and β-carotene hydroxylase from *A. thaliana* and IPP isomerases from several sources.

The present inventors have now isolated the eukaryotic gene encoding the enzyme IPP isomerase which catalyzes the conversion of isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP) to dimethylallyl pyrophosphate (DMAPP). IPP isomerases were isolated from *A. thaliana, H. pluvialis* and marigold.

Alignments of these are shown in Figure 12 (excluding the marigold sequence). Plasmids containing these genes were deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville MD 20852 on March 4, 1996 under ATCC

accession numbers 98000 (pHP05 - *H. pluvialis*); 98001 (pMDP1 - marigold); 98002 (pATDP7 - *H. pluvialis*) and 98004 (pHP04 - *H. pluvialis*).

The present inventors have also isolated the gene encoding the enzyme, ε cyclase, which is responsible for the formation of ε endgroups in carotenoids. A gene encoding an ε cyclase from any organism has not heretofore been described. The *A. thaliane ε cyclase adds an ε-ring to only one end of the symmetrical lycopene while the related β-cyclase adds a ring at both ends*. The DNA of the present invention is shown in Figure 4 and SEQ ID NO: 1. A plasmid containing this gene was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville MD 20852 on March 4, 1996 under ATCC accession number 98005 (pATeps - *A. thaliana*).

The present inventors have also isolated the gene encoding the enzyme, β-carotene hydroxylase, which is responsible for hydroxylating the β endgroup in carotenoids. The DNA of the present invention is shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 and Figure 5. The full length gene product hydroxylates both end groups of β-carotene as do products of genes which encode proteins truncated by up to 50 amino acids from the N-terminus. Products of genes which encode proteins truncated between about 60-110 amino acids from the N-terminus preferentially hydroxylates only one ring. A plasmid containing this gene was deposited with the American Type

Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville MD 20852 on March 4, 1996 under ATCC accession number 98003 (pATOHB - *A. thaliana*).

Eukaryotic genes which encode enzymes which produce novel or rare carotenoids

The present invention also relates to novel enzymes which can transform known carotenoids into novel or rare products. That is, currently ε-carotene (see figure 2) and γ-carotene can only be isolated in minor amounts. As described below, an enzyme can be produced which would transform lycopene to γ-carotene and lycopene to ε-carotene. With these products in hand, bulk synthesis of other carotenoids derived from them are possible. For example, ε-carotene can be hydroxylated to form an isomer of lutein (1 ε- and 1 β-ring) and zeaxanthin (2 β-rings) where both endgroups are, instead, ε-rings.

The eukaryotic genes in the carotenoid biosynthetic pathway differ from their prokaryotic counterparts in their 5' region. As used herein, the 5' region is the region of eukaryotic DNA which precedes the initiation codon of the counterpart gene in prokaryotic DNA. That is, when the consensus areas of eukaryotic and prokaryotic genes are aligned, the eukaryotic genes contain additional coding sequences upstream of the prokaryotic initiation codon.

The present inventors have found that the amount of the 5′ region present can alter the activity of the eukaryotic enzyme. Instead of diminishing activity, truncating the 5′ region of the eukaryotic gene results in an enzyme with a different specificity. Thus, the present invention relates to enzymes which are truncated to within 0-50, preferably 0-25, codons of the 5′ initiation codon of their prokaryotic counterparts as determined by alignment maps.

For example, as discussed above, when the gene encoding *A. thaliana* β-carotene hydroxylase was truncated, the resulting enzyme catalyzed the formation of β-cryptoxanthin as major product and zeaxanthin as minor product; in contrast to its normal production of zeaxanthin.

In addition to novel enzymes produced by truncating the 5′ region of known enzymes, novel enzymes which can participate in the formation of novel carotenoids can be formed by replacing portions of one gene with an analogous sequence from a structurally related gene. For example, β-cyclase and ε-cyclase are structurally related (see Figure 13). By replacing a portion of β-lycopene cyclase with the analogous portion of ε-cyclase, an enzyme which produces γ-carotene will be produced (1 endgroup). Further, by replacing a portion of the ε-lycopene cyclase with the analogous portion of β-cyclase, an enzyme which produces ε-carotene will be produced (ε-cyclase normally produces a compound with 1 ε-endgroup (δ-carotene) not 2). Similarly, β-hydroxylase could

be modified to produce enzymes of novel function by creation of hybrids with ε-hydroxylase.

Vectors

The genes encoding the carotenoid enzymes as described above, when cloned into a suitable expression vector, can be used to overexpress these enzymes in a plant expression system or to inhibit the expression of these enzymes. For example, a vector containing the gene encoding ε-cyclase can be used to increase the amount of α-carotene in an organism and thereby alter the nutritional value, pharmacology and visual appearance value of the organism.

In a preferred embodiment, the vectors of the present invention contain a DNA encoding an eukaryotic IPP isomerase upstream of a DNA encoding a second eukaryotic carotenoid enzyme. The inventors have discovered that inclusion of an IPP isomerase gene increases the supply of substrate for the carotenoid pathway; thereby enhancing the production of carotenoid endproducts. This is apparent from the much deeper pigmentation in carotenoid-accumulating colonies of *E. coli* which also contain one of the aforementioned IPP isomerase genes when compared to colonies that lack this additional IPP isomerase gene. Similarly, a vector comprising an IPP isomerase gene can be used to enhance production of any secondary metabolite of dimethylallyl pyrophosphate (such as isoprenoids, steroids, carotenoids, etc.).

Alternatively, an anti-sense strand of one of the above genes can be inserted into a vector. For example, the ϵ-cyclase gene can be inserted into a vector and incorporated into the genomic DNA of a host, thereby inhibiting the synthesis of ϵ,β carotenoids (lutein and α-carotene) and enhancing the synthesis of β,β carotenoids (zeaxanthin and β-carotene).

Suitable vectors according to the present invention comprise a eukaryotic gene encoding an enzyme involved in carotenoid biosynthesis or metabolism and a suitable promoter for the host can be constructed using techniques well known in the art (for example Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989).

Suitable vectors for eukaryotic expression in plants are described in Frey et al., Plant J. (1995) 8(5):693 and Misawa et al, 1994a; incorporated herein by reference.

Suitable vectors for prokaryotic expression include pACYC184, pUC119, and pBR322 (available from New England BioLabs, Bevery, MA) and pTreHis (Invitrogen) and pET28 (Novagene) and derivatives thereof.

The vectors of the present invention can additionally contain regulatory elements such as promoters, repressors selectable markers such as antibiotic resistance genes, etc.

Hosts

Host systems according to the present invention can comprise any organism that already produces carotenoids or which has been genetically modified to produce carotenoids. The IPP isomerase genes are more broadly applicable for enhancing production of any product dependent on DMAPP as a precursor.

Organisms which already produce carotenoids include plants, algae, some yeasts, fungi and cyanobacteria and other photosynthetic bacteria. Transformation of these hosts with vectors according to the present invention can be done using standard techniques such as those described in Misawa et al., (1990) supra; Hundle et al., (1993) supra; Hundle et al., (1991) supra; Misawa et al., (1991) supra; Sandmann et al., supra; and Scnurr et al., supra; all incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, transgenic organisms can be constructed which include the DNA sequences of the present invention (Bird et al, 1991; Bramley et al, 1992; Misawa et al, 1994a; Misawa et al, 1994b; Cunningham et al, 1993). The incorporation of these sequences can allow the controlling of carotenoid biosynthesis, content, or composition in the host cell. These transgenic systems can be constructed to incorporate sequences which allow over-expression of the carotenoid genes of the present invention. Transgenic systems can also be constructed containing antisense expression of the DNA sequences of the

present invention. Such antisense expression would result in the accumulation of the substrates of the substrates of the enzyme encoded by the sense strand.

A method for screening for eukaryotic genes which encode enzymes involved in carotenoid biosynthesis

The method of the present invention comprises transforming a prokaryotic host with a DNA which may contain a eukaryotic or prokaryotic carotenoid biosynthetic gene; culturing said transformed host to obtain colonies; and screening for colonies exhibiting a different color than colonies of the untransformed host.

Suitable hosts include *E. coli*, cyanobacteria such as *Synechococcus* and *Synechocystis*, alga and plant cells. *E. coli* are preferred.

In a preferred embodiment, the above "color complementation test" can be enhanced by using mutants which are either (1) deficient in at least one carotenoid biosynthetic gene or (2) overexpress at least one carotenoid biosynthetic gene. In either case, such mutants will accumulate carotenoid precursors.

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic DNA libraries can be screened in total for the presence of genes of carotenoid biosynthesis, metabolism and degradation. Preferred organisms to be screened include photosynthetic organisms.

E. coli can be transformed with these eukaryotic cDNA libraries using conventional methods such as those described in Sambrook et al, 1989 and according to protocols described by the venders of the cloning vectors.

For example, the cDNA libraries in bacteriophage vectors such as lambdaZAP (Stratagene) or lambdaZIPOLOX (Gibco BRL) can be excised en masse and used to transform *E.coli* can be inserted into suitable vectors and these vectors can the be used to transform *E. coli*. Suitable vectors include pACYC184, pUC119, pBR322 (available from New England BioLabs, Bevery, MA). pACYC is preferred.

Transformed *E. coli* can be cultured using conventional techniques. The culture broth preferably contains antibiotics to select and maintain plasmids. Suitable antibiotics include penicillin, ampicillin, chloramphenicol, etc. Culturing is typically conducted at 20-40°C, preferably at room temperature (20-25°C), for 12 hours to 7 days.

Cultures are plated and the plates are screened visually for colonies with a different color than the colonies of the untransformed host *E. coli*. For example, *E. coli* transformed with the plasmid, pAC-BETA (described below), produce yellow colonies that accumulate β-carotene. After transformation with a cDNA library, colonies which contain a different hue than those formed by *E. coli*/pAC-BETA would be expected to contain enzymes which modify the structure or degree of expression of β-carotene. Similar standards can be engineered

which overexpress earlier products in carotenoid biosynthesis, such as lycopene, γ-carotene, etc.

Having generally described this invention, a further understanding can be obtained by reference to certain specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting unless otherwise specified.

EXAMPLE

I. Isolation of β-carotene hydroxylase

Plasmid Construction

An 8.6kb BglII fragment containing the carotenoid biosynthetic genes of *Erwinia herbicola* was first cloned in the BamHI site of plasmid vector pACYC184 (chloramphenicol resistant), and then a 1.1kb BamHI fragment containing the β-carotene hydroxylase (*CrtZ*) was deleted. The resulting plasmid, pAC-BETA, contains all the genes for the formation of β-carotene. *E.coli* strains containing this plasmid accumulate β-carotene and form yellow colonies (Cunningham et al., 1994).

A full length gene encoding IPP isomerase of *Haematococcus pluvialis* (HP04) was first cut out with BamHI-KpnI from pBluescript SK+, and then cloned into a pTrcHisA vector with high-level expression from the trc promoter (Invitrogen Inc.). A fragment containing the IPP isomerase and trc promoter was excised with EcoRV-KpnI and cloned in

HindIII site of pAC-BETA. *E.coli* cells transformed with this new plasmid pAC-BETA-04 form orange (deep yellow) colonies on LB plates and accumulate more β-carotene than cells that contain pAC-BETA.

Screening of the Arabidopsis cDNA Library

Several λ cDNA expression libraries of *Arabidopsis* were obtained from the *Arabidopsis* Biological Resource Center (Ohio State University, Columbus, OH) (Kieber et al., 1993). The λ cDNA libraries were excised *in vivo* using Stratagene's ExAssist SOLR system to produce a phagemid cDNA library wherein each clone also contained an amphicillin.

E.coli strain DH10BZIP was chosen as the host cells for the screening and pigment production. DH10B cells were transformed with plasmid pAC-BETA-04 and were plated on LB agar plates containing chloramphenicol at 50 μg/ml (from United States Biochemical Corporation). The phagemid *Arabidopsis* cDNA library was then introduced into DH10B cells already containing pAC-BETA-04. Transformed cells containing both pAC-BETA-04 and *Arabidopsis* cDNA were selected on chloramphenicol plus ampicillin (150 μg/ml) agar plates. Maximum color development occurred after 5 days incubation at room temperature, and lighter yellow colonies were selected. Selected colonies were inoculated into 3 ml liquid LB medium containing ampicillin and chloramphenicol, and cultures were incubated. Cells were then pelleted and extracted in 80 μl

100% acetone in microfuge tubes. After centrifugation, pigmented supernatant was spotted on silica gel thin-layer chromatography (TLC) plates, and developed with a hexane; ether (1:1) solvent system. ß-carotene hydroxylase clones were identified based on the appearance of zeaxanthin on TLC plate.

Subcloning and Sequencing

The ß-carotene hydroxylase cDNA was isolated by standard procedures (Sambrook et al., 1989). Restriction maps showed that three independent inserts (1.9kb, 0.9kb and 0.8kb) existed in the cDNA. To determine which cDNA insert confers the ß-carotene hydroxylase activity, plasmid DNA was digested with NotI (a site in the adaptor of the cDNA library) and three inserts were subcloned into NotI site of SK vectors. These subclones were used to transform *E. coli* cells containing pAC-BETA-04 again to test the hydroxylase activity. A fragment of 0.95kb, later shown to contain the hydroxylase gene, was also blunt-ended and cloned into pTrcHis A,B,C vectors. To remove the N terminal sequence, a restriction site (BglII) was used that lies just before the conserved sequence with bacterial genes. A BglII-XhoI fragment was directionally cloned in BamHI-XhoI digested trc vectors. Functional clones were identified by the color complementation test. A β-carotene hydroxylase enzyme produces a colony with

a lighter yellow color than is found in cells containing pAC-BETA-04 alone.

Arabidopsis ß-carotene hydroxylase was sequenced completely on both strands on an automatic sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Model 373A, Version 2.0.1S).

Pigment Analysis

A single colony was used to inoculate 50 ml of LB containing ampicillin and chloramphenicol in a 250-ml flask. Cultures were incubated at 28°C for 36 hours with gentle shaking, and then harvested at 5000 rpm in an SS-34 rotor. The cells were washed once with distilled H_2O and resuspended with 0.5 ml of water. The extraction procedures and HPLC were essentially as described previously (Cunningham et al, 1994).

II. Isolation of ε cyclase

Plasmid Construction

Construction of plasmids pAC-LYC, pAC-NEUR, and pAC-ZETA is described in Cunningham et al., (1994). In brief, the appropriate carotenoid biosynthetic genes from *Erwinia herbicola*, *Rhodobacter capsulatus*, and *Synechococcus* sp. strain PCC7942 were cloned in the plasmid vector pACYC184 (New England BioLabs, Beverly, MA). Cultures of *E. coli* containing the plasmids pAC-ZETA, pAC-NEUR, and pAC-LYC, accumulate ζ-carotene, neurosporene, and lycopene, respectively. The plasmid pAC-ZETA was constructed as follows: an 8.6-kb BglII

fragment containing the carotenoid biosynthetic genes of *E. herbicola* (GenBank M87280; Hundle et al., 1991) was obtained after partial digestion of plasmid pPL376 (Perry et al., 1986; Tuveson et al., 1986) and cloned in the BamHI site of pACYC184 to give the plasmid pAC-EHER. Deletion of adjacent 0.8- and 1.1-kb BamHI-BamHI fragments (deletion Z in Cunningham et al., 1994), and of a 1.1 kB SalI-SalI fragment (deletion X) served to remove most of the coding regions for the *E. herbicola* β-carotene hydroxylase (crt gene) and zeaxanthin glucosyltransferase (crtX gene), respectively. The resulting plasmid, pAC-BETA, retains functional genes for geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase (crtE), phytoene synthase (crtB), phytoene desaturase (crtI), and lycopene cyclase (crtY). Cells of *E. coli* containing this plasmid form yellow colonies and accumulate β-carotene. A plasmid containing both the ε- and β-cyclase cDNAs of *A. thaliana* was constructed by excising the ε cyclase in clone y2 as a PvuI-PvuII fragment and ligating this piece in the SnaBI site of a plasmid (pSPORT 1 from GIBCO-BRL) that already contained the β cyclase.

Organisms and Growth Conditions

E. coli strains TOP10 and TOP10 F' (obtained from Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, CA) and XL1-Blue (Stratagene) were grown in Luria-Bertani (LB) medium (Sambrook et al., 1989) at 37°C in darkness on a platform shaker at 225

cycles per min. Media components were from Difco (yeast extract and tryptone) or Sigma (NaCl). Ampicillin at 150 μg/mL and/or chloramphenicol at 50 μg/mL (both from United States Biochemical Corporation) were used, as appropriate, for selection and maintenance of plasmids.

Mass Excision and Color Complementation Screening of an *A. thaliana* cDNA Library

A size-fractionated 1-2 kB cDNA library of *A. thaliana* in lambda ZAPII (Kieber et al., 1993) was obtained from the Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center at The Ohio State University (stock number CD4-14). Other size fractionated libraries were also obtained (stock numbers CD4-13, CD4-15, and CD4-16). An aliquot of each library was treated to cause a mass excision of the cDNAs and thereby produce a phagemid library according to the instructions provided by the supplier of the cloning vector (Stratagene; *E. coli* strain XL1-Blue and the helper phage R408 were used). The titre of the excised phagemid was determined and the library was introduced into a lycopene-accumulating strain of *E. coli* TOP10 F' (this strain contained the plasmid pAC-LYC) by incubation of the phagemid with the *E. coli* cells for 15 min at 37°C. Cells had been grown overnight at 30°C in LB medium supplemented with 2% (w/v) maltose and 10 mM $MgSO_4$ (final concentration), and harvested in 1.5 ml microfuge tubes at a setting of 3 on an Eppendorf microfuge (5415C) for 10 min. The pellets were

resuspended in 10 mM $MgSO_4$ to a volume equal to one-half that of the initial culture volume. Transformants were spread on large (150 mm diameter) LB agar petri plates containing antibiotics to provide for selection of cDNA clones (ampicillin) and maintenance of pAC-LYC (chloramphenicol). Approximately 10,000 colony forming units were spread on each plate. Petri plates were incubated at 37°C for 16 hr and then at room temperature for 2 to 7 days to allow maximum color development. Plates were screened visually with the aid of an illuminated 3x magnifier and a low power stage-dissecting microscope for the rare, pale pinkish-yellow to deep-yellow colonies that could be observed in the background of pink colonies. A colony color of yellow or pinkish-yellow was taken as presumptive evidence of a cyclization activity. These yellow colonies were collected with sterile toothpicks and used to inoculate 3ml of LB medium in culture tubes with overnight growth at 37°C and shaking at 225 cycles/min. Cultures were split into two aliquots in microfuge tubes and harvested by centrifugation at a setting of 5 in an Eppendorf 5415C microfuge. After discarding the liquid, one pellet was frozen for later purification of plasmid DNA. To the second pellet was added 1.5 ml EtOH, and the pellet was resuspended by vortex mixing, and extraction was allowed to proceed in the dark for 15-30 min with occasional remixing. Insoluble materials were pelleted by centrifugation at maximum speed for 10 min in a microfuge. Absorption spectra of the supernatant

fluids were recorded from 350-550 nm with a Perkin Elmer lambda six spectrophotometer.

Analysis of isolated clones

Eight of the yellow colonies contained β-carotene indicating that a single gene product catalyzes both cyclizations required to form the two β endgroups of the symmetrical β-carotene from the symmetrical precursor lycopene. One of the yellow colonies contained a pigment with the spectrum characteristic of δ-carotene, a monocyclic carotenoid with a single ε endgroup. Unlike the β cyclase, this ε cyclase appears unable to carry out a second cyclization at the other end of the molecule.

The observation that ε cyclase is unable to form two cyclic ε endgroups (e.g. the bicyclic ε-carotene) illuminates the mechanism by which plants can coordinate and control the flow of substrate into carotenoids derived from β-carotene versus those derived from α-carotene and also can prevent the formation of carotenoids with two ε endgroups.

The availability of the *A. thaliana* gene encoding the ε cyclase enables the directed manipulation of plant and algal species for modification of carotenoid content and composition. Through inactivation of the ε cyclase, whether at the gene level by deletion of the gene or by insertional inactivation or by reduction of the amount of enzyme formed (by such as antisense technology), one may increase the

formation of β-carotene and other pigments derived from it. Since vitamin A is derived only from carotenoids with β endgroups, an enhancement of the production of β-carotene versus α-carotene may enhance nutritional value of crop plants. Reduction of carotenoids with ε endgroups may also be of value in modifying the color properties of crop plants and specific tissues of these plants. Alternatively, where production of α-carotene, or pigments such as lutein that are derived from α-carotene, is desirable, whether for the color properties, nutritional value or other reason, one may overexpress the ε cyclase or express it in specific tissues. Wherever agronomic value of a crop is related to pigmentation provided by carotenoid pigments the directed manipulation of expression of the ε cyclase gene and/or production of the enzyme may be of commercial value.

The predicted amino acid sequence of the *A. thaliana* ε cyclase enzyme was determined. A comparison of the amino acid sequences of the β and ε cyclase enzymes of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Fig. 13) as predicted by the DNA sequence of the respective genes (Fig. 4 for the ε cyclase cDNA sequence), indicates that these two enzymes have many regions of sequence similarity, but they are only about 37% identical overall at the amino acid level. The degree of sequence identity at the DNA base level, only about 50%, is sufficiently low such that

we and others have been unable to detect this gene by hybridization using the β cyclase as a probe in DNA gel blot experiments.

REFERENCES

Bird et al, 1991 Biotechnology 9, 635-639.

Bishop et al., (1995) FEBS Lett. 367, 158-162.

Bramley, P.M. (1985) Adv. Lipid Res. 21, 243-279.

Bramley, P.M. (1992) Plant J. 2, 343-349.

Britton, G. (1988). Biosynthesis of carotenoids. In Plant Pigments, T.W. Goodwin, ed. (London: Academic Press), pp. 133-182.

Britton, G. (1979) Z. Naturforsch. Section C Biosci. 34, 979-985.

Britton, G. (1995) UV/Visible spectroscopy. In Carotenoids, Vol. IB: Spectroscopy, G. Britton, S. Liaaen-Jensen, H.P. Pfander, eds. (Basel: Birkhauser Verlag), pp. 13-62.

Bouvier et al., (1994) Plant J. 6, 45-54.

Cunningham et al., (1985) Photochem. Photobiol. 42: 295-307

Cunningham et al., (1993) FEBS Lett. 328, 130-138.

Cunningham et al., (1994) Plant Cell 6, 1107-1121.

Davies, B.H. (1976). Carotenoids. In Chemistry and Biochemistry of Plant Pigments, Vol. 2, T.W. Goodwin, ed (New York: Academic Press), pp. 38-165.

Del Sal et al., (1988). Nucl. Acids Res. 16, 9878.

Demmig-Adams & Adams, (1992) Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol. Mol. Biol. 43, 599-626.

Enzell & Back, (1995) Mass spectrometry. In Carotenoids, Vol. IB: Spectroscopy, G. Britton, S. Liaaen-Jensen, H.P. Pfander, eds. (Basel: Birkhauser Verlag), pp. 261-320.

Frank & Cogdell (1993) Photochemistry and function of carotenoids in photosynthesis. In Carotenoids in Photosynthesis. A. Young and G. Britton, eds. (London: Chapman and Hall). pp. 253-326.

Goodwin, T.W. (1980). The Biochemistry of the Carotenoids. 2nd ed, Vol. 1 (London: Chapman and Hall.

Horvath et al., (1972) Phytochem. 11, 183-187.

Hugueney et al., (1995) Plant J. 8, 417-424.

Hundle et al., (1991) Photochem. Photobiol. 54, 89-93.

Jensen & Jensen, (1971) Methods Enzymol. 23, 586-602.

Kargl & Quackenbush, (1960) Archives Biochem. Biophys. 88, 59-63.

Kargl et al., (1960) Proc. Am. Hort. Soc. 75, 574-578.

Kieber et al., (1993) Cell 72, 427-441.

Koyama, Y. (1991) J. Photochem. Photobiol., B, 9, 265-80.

Krinsky, N.I. (1987) Medical uses of carotenoids. In Carotenoids, N.I. Krinsky, M.M. Mathews-Roth, and R.F. Taylor, eds. (New York: Plenum), pp. 195-206.

Kyte & Doolittle, (1982) J. Mol. Biol. 157, 105-132.

LaRossa & Schloss, (1984) J. Biol. Chem. 259, 8753-8757.

Misawa et al., (1994a) Plant J. 6, 481-489.

Misawa et al., (1994b) J. Biochem, Tokyo, 116, 980-985.

Norris et al., (1995) Plant Cell 7, 2139-2149.

Pecker et al., (1996) Submitted to Plant Mol. Biol.

Perry et al., (1986) J. Bacteriol. 168, 607-612.

Persson & Argos, (1994) J. Mol. Biol. 237, 182-192.

Plumley & Schmidt, (1987) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 83, 146-150.

Plumley & Schmidt, (1995) Plant Cell 7, 689-704.

Rossmann et al., (1974) Nature 250, 194-199.

Rock & Zeevaart (1991) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 7496-7499.

Rost et al., (1995) Protein Science 4, 521-533.

Sambrook et al., (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd edition (Cold Spring Harbor, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press).

Sancar, A. (1994) Biochemistry 33, 2-9.

Sander & Schneider, (1991) Proteins 9, 56-68.

Sandmann, G. (1994) Eur. J. Biochem. 223, 7-24.

Scolnik & Bartley, (1995) Plant Physiol. 108, 1342.

Siefermann-Harms, D. (1987) Physiol. Plant. 69, 561-568.

Spurgeon & Porter, (1980). Biosynthesis of carotenoids. In Biochemistry of Isoprenoid Compounds, J.W. Porter, and S.L. Spurgeon, eds. (New York: Wiley), pp. 1-122.

Tomes, M.L. (1963) Bot. Gaz. 124, 180-185.

Tomes, M.L. (1967) Genetics 56, 227-232.

Tuveson et al., (1986) J. Bacteriol. 170, 4675-4680.

Van Beeumen et al., (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 12921-12931.

Weedon & Moss, (1995) Structure and Nomenclature. In Carotenoids, Vol. IB: Spectroscopy, G. Britton, S. Liaaen-Jensen, H.P. Pfander, eds. (Basel: Birkhauser Verlag), pp. 27-70.

Wierenga et al., (1986) J. Mol. Biol. 187, 101-107.

Zechmeister, L. (1962) Cis-Trans Isomeric Carotenoids, Vitamins A and Arylpolyenes. Springer-Verlag, Vienna.

Having now fully described the invention, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many changes and modifications can be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as set forth herein.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: CUNNINGHAM JR., FRANCIS X.
SUN, ZAIREN

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: GENES OF CAROTENOID BIOSYNTHESIS AND METABOLISM AND A SYSTEM FOR SCREENING SUCH GENES

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 21

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
(A) ADDRESSEE: OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
(B) STREET: 1755 S. JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, SUITE 400
(C) CITY: ARLINGTON
(D) STATE: VA
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 22202

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/624,125
(B) FILING DATE: 29-MAR-1996
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
(A) NAME: KELBER, STEVEN B.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 30,073
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 2747-063-27

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
(A) TELEPHONE: 703-413-3000
(B) TELEFAX: 703-413-2220

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1860 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 109..1680
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /product= "E-CYCLASE FROM A. THALIANA"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

```
ACAAAAGGAA ATAATTAGAT TCCTCTTTCT GCTTGCTATA CCTTGATAGA ACAATATAAC      60

AATGGTGTAA GTCTTCTCGC TGTATTCGAA ATTATTTGGA GGAGGAAA ATG GAG TGT      117
                                                        Met Glu Cys
                                                          1

GTT GGG GCT AGG AAT TTC GCA GCA ATG GCG GTT TCA ACA TTT CCG TCA      165
Val Gly Ala Arg Asn Phe Ala Ala Met Ala Val Ser Thr Phe Pro Ser
  5                  10                  15

TGG AGT TGT CGA AGG AAA TTT CCA GTG GTT AAG AGA TAC AGC TAT AGG      213
Trp Ser Cys Arg Arg Lys Phe Pro Val Val Lys Arg Tyr Ser Tyr Arg
 20                  25                  30                  35

AAT ATT CGT TTC GGT TTG TGT AGT GTC AGA GCT AGC GGC GGC GGA AGT      261
Asn Ile Arg Phe Gly Leu Cys Ser Val Arg Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser
                 40                  45                  50

TCC GGT AGT GAG AGT TGT GTA GCG GTG AGA GAA GAT TTC GCT GAC GAA      309
Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Cys Val Ala Val Arg Glu Asp Phe Ala Asp Glu
             55                  60                  65

GAA GAT TTT GTG AAA GCT GGT GGT TCT GAG ATT CTA TTT GTT CAA ATG      357
Glu Asp Phe Val Lys Ala Gly Gly Ser Glu Ile Leu Phe Val Gln Met
         70                  75                  80

CAG CAG AAC AAA GAT ATG GAT GAA CAG TCT AAG CTT GTT GAT AAG TTG      405
Gln Gln Asn Lys Asp Met Asp Glu Gln Ser Lys Leu Val Asp Lys Leu
     85                  90                  95

CCT CCT ATA TCA ATT GGT GAT GGT GCT TTG GAT CAT GTG GTT ATT GGT      453
Pro Pro Ile Ser Ile Gly Asp Gly Ala Leu Asp His Val Val Ile Gly
100                 105                 110                 115

TGT GGT CCT GCT GGT TTA GCC TTG GCT GCA GAA TCA GCT AAG CTT GGA      501
Cys Gly Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Glu Ser Ala Lys Leu Gly
                120                 125                 130

TTA AAA GTT GGA CTC ATT GGT CCA GAT CTT CCT TTT ACT AAC AAT TAC      549
Leu Lys Val Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr Asn Asn Tyr
            135                 140                 145

GGT GTT TGG GAA GAT GAA TTC AAT GAT CTT GGG CTG CAA AAA TGT ATT      597
Gly Val Trp Glu Asp Glu Phe Asn Asp Leu Gly Leu Gln Lys Cys Ile
        150                 155                 160

GAG CAT GTT TGG AGA GAG ACT ATT GTG TAT CTG GAT GAT GAC AAG CCT      645
Glu His Val Trp Arg Glu Thr Ile Val Tyr Leu Asp Asp Asp Lys Pro
    165                 170                 175

ATT ACC ATT GGC CGT GCT TAT GGA AGA GTT AGT CGA CGT TTG CTC CAT      693
Ile Thr Ile Gly Arg Ala Tyr Gly Arg Val Ser Arg Arg Leu Leu His
180                 185                 190                 195
```

```
GAG GAG CTT TTG AGG AGG TGT GTC GAG TCA GGT GTC TCG TAC CTT AGC      741
Glu Glu Leu Leu Arg Arg Cys Val Glu Ser Gly Val Ser Tyr Leu Ser
                200                 205                 210

TCG AAA GTT GAC AGC ATA ACA GAA GCT TCT GAT GGC CTT AGA CTT GTT      789
Ser Lys Val Asp Ser Ile Thr Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Leu Arg Leu Val
            215                 220                 225

GCT TGT GAC GAC AAT AAC GTC ATT CCC TGC AGG CTT GCC ACT GTT GCT      837
Ala Cys Asp Asp Asn Asn Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Leu Ala Thr Val Ala
        230                 235                 240

TCT GGA GCA GCT TCG GGA AAG CTC TTG CAA TAC GAA GTT GGT GGA CCT      885
Ser Gly Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys Leu Leu Gln Tyr Glu Val Gly Gly Pro
    245                 250                 255

AGA GTC TGT GTG CAA ACT GCA TAC GGC GTG GAG GTT GAG GTG GAA AAT      933
Arg Val Cys Val Gln Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Glu Val Glu Val Glu Asn
260                 265                 270                 275

AGT CCA TAT GAT CCA GAT CAA ATG GTT TTC ATG GAT TAC AGA GAT TAT      981
Ser Pro Tyr Asp Pro Asp Gln Met Val Phe Met Asp Tyr Arg Asp Tyr
                280                 285                 290

ACT AAC GAG AAA GTT CGG AGC TTA GAA GCT GAG TAT CCA ACG TTT CTG     1029
Thr Asn Glu Lys Val Arg Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Pro Thr Phe Leu
            295                 300                 305

TAC GCC ATG CCT ATG ACA AAG TCA AGA CTC TTC TTC GAG GAG ACA TGT     1077
Tyr Ala Met Pro Met Thr Lys Ser Arg Leu Phe Phe Glu Glu Thr Cys
        310                 315                 320

TTG GCC TCA AAA GAT GTC ATG CCC TTT GAT TTG CTA AAA ACG AAG CTC     1125
Leu Ala Ser Lys Asp Val Met Pro Phe Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Lys Leu
    325                 330                 335

ATG TTA AGA TTA GAT ACA CTC GGA ATT CGA ATT CTA AAG ACT TAC GAA     1173
Met Leu Arg Leu Asp Thr Leu Gly Ile Arg Ile Leu Lys Thr Tyr Glu
340                 345                 350                 355

GAG GAG TGG TCC TAT ATC CCA GTT GGT GGT TCC TTG CCA AAC ACC GAA     1221
Glu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Ile Pro Val Gly Gly Ser Leu Pro Asn Thr Glu
                360                 365                 370

CAA AAG AAT CTC GCC TTT GGT GCT GCC GCT AGC ATG GTA CAT CCC GCA     1269
Gln Lys Asn Leu Ala Phe Gly Ala Ala Ala Ser Met Val His Pro Ala
            375                 380                 385

ACA GGC TAT TCA GTT GTG AGA TCT TTG TCT GAA GCT CCA AAA TAT GCA     1317
Thr Gly Tyr Ser Val Val Arg Ser Leu Ser Glu Ala Pro Lys Tyr Ala
        390                 395                 400

TCA GTC ATC GCA GAG ATA CTA AGA GAA GAG ACT ACC AAA CAG ATC AAC     1365
Ser Val Ile Ala Glu Ile Leu Arg Glu Glu Thr Thr Lys Gln Ile Asn
    405                 410                 415

AGT AAT ATT TCA AGA CAA GCT TGG GAT ACT TTA TGG CCA CCA GAA AGG     1413
```

```
Ser Asn Ile Ser Arg Gln Ala Trp Asp Thr Leu Trp Pro Pro Glu Arg
420                 425                 430                 435

AAA AGA CAG AGA GCA TTC TTT CTC TTT GGT CTT GCA CTC ATA GTT CAA      1461
Lys Arg Gln Arg Ala Phe Phe Leu Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu Ile Val Gln
                440                 445                 450

TTC GAT ACC GAA GGC ATT AGA AGC TTC TTC CGT ACT TTC TTC CGC CTT      1509
Phe Asp Thr Glu Gly Ile Arg Ser Phe Phe Arg Thr Phe Phe Arg Leu
            455                 460                 465

CCA AAA TGG ATG TGG CAA GGG TTT CTA GGA TCA ACA TTA ACA TCA GGA      1557
Pro Lys Trp Met Trp Gln Gly Phe Leu Gly Ser Thr Leu Thr Ser Gly
        470                 475                 480

GAT CTC GTT CTC TTT GCT TTA TAC ATG TTC GTC ATT TCA CCA AAC AAT      1605
Asp Leu Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Met Phe Val Ile Ser Pro Asn Asn
    485                 490                 495

TTG AGA AAA GGT CTC ATC AAT CAT CTC ATC TCT GAT CCA ACC GGA GCA      1653
Leu Arg Lys Gly Leu Ile Asn His Leu Ile Ser Asp Pro Thr Gly Ala
500                 505                 510                 515

ACC ATG ATA AAA ACC TAT CTC AAA GTA TGATTTACTT ATCAACTCTT            1700
Thr Met Ile Lys Thr Tyr Leu Lys Val
                520

AGGTTTGTGT ATATATATGT TGATTTATCT GAATAATCGA TCAAAGAATG GTATGTGGGT    1760

TACTAGGAAG TTGGAAACAA ACATGTATAG AATCTAAGGA GTGATCGAAA TGGAGATGGA    1820

AACGAAAAGA AAAAAATCAG TCTTTGTTTT GTGGTTAGTG                          1860
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 524 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

```
Met Glu Cys Val Gly Ala Arg Asn Phe Ala Ala Met Ala Val Ser Thr
 1               5                  10                  15

Phe Pro Ser Trp Ser Cys Arg Arg Lys Phe Pro Val Val Lys Arg Tyr
            20                  25                  30

Ser Tyr Arg Asn Ile Arg Phe Gly Leu Cys Ser Val Arg Ala Ser Gly
        35                  40                  45

Gly Gly Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Cys Val Ala Val Arg Glu Asp Phe
    50                  55                  60
```

```
Ala Asp Glu Glu Asp Phe Val Lys Ala Gly Gly Ser Glu Ile Leu Phe
 65                  70                  75                  80

Val Gln Met Gln Gln Asn Lys Asp Met Asp Glu Gln Ser Lys Leu Val
                85                  90                  95

Asp Lys Leu Pro Pro Ile Ser Ile Gly Asp Gly Ala Leu Asp His Val
            100                 105                 110

Val Ile Gly Cys Gly Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Glu Ser Ala
        115                 120                 125

Lys Leu Gly Leu Lys Val Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
    130                 135                 140

Asn Asn Tyr Gly Val Trp Glu Asp Glu Phe Asn Asp Leu Gly Leu Gln
145                 150                 155                 160

Lys Cys Ile Glu His Val Trp Arg Glu Thr Ile Val Tyr Leu Asp Asp
                165                 170                 175

Asp Lys Pro Ile Thr Ile Gly Arg Ala Tyr Gly Arg Val Ser Arg Arg
            180                 185                 190

Leu Leu His Glu Glu Leu Leu Arg Arg Cys Val Glu Ser Gly Val Ser
        195                 200                 205

Tyr Leu Ser Ser Lys Val Asp Ser Ile Thr Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Leu
    210                 215                 220

Arg Leu Val Ala Cys Asp Asp Asn Asn Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Leu Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

Thr Val Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys Leu Leu Gln Tyr Glu Val
                245                 250                 255

Gly Gly Pro Arg Val Cys Val Gln Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Glu Val Glu
            260                 265                 270

Val Glu Asn Ser Pro Tyr Asp Pro Asp Gln Met Val Phe Met Asp Tyr
        275                 280                 285

Arg Asp Tyr Thr Asn Glu Lys Val Arg Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Pro
    290                 295                 300

Thr Phe Leu Tyr Ala Met Pro Met Thr Lys Ser Arg Leu Phe Phe Glu
305                 310                 315                 320

Glu Thr Cys Leu Ala Ser Lys Asp Val Met Pro Phe Asp Leu Leu Lys
                325                 330                 335

Thr Lys Leu Met Leu Arg Leu Asp Thr Leu Gly Ile Arg Ile Leu Lys
            340                 345                 350

Thr Tyr Glu Glu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Ile Pro Val Gly Gly Ser Leu Pro
        355                 360                 365
```

```
Asn Thr Glu Gln Lys Asn Leu Ala Phe Gly Ala Ala Ala Ser Met Val
    370                 375                 380

His Pro Ala Thr Gly Tyr Ser Val Val Arg Ser Leu Ser Glu Ala Pro
385                 390                 395                 400

Lys Tyr Ala Ser Val Ile Ala Glu Ile Leu Arg Glu Glu Thr Thr Lys
                405                 410                 415

Gln Ile Asn Ser Asn Ile Ser Arg Gln Ala Trp Asp Thr Leu Trp Pro
            420                 425                 430

Pro Glu Arg Lys Arg Gln Arg Ala Phe Phe Leu Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu
        435                 440                 445

Ile Val Gln Phe Asp Thr Glu Gly Ile Arg Ser Phe Phe Arg Thr Phe
    450                 455                 460

Phe Arg Leu Pro Lys Trp Met Trp Gln Gly Phe Leu Gly Ser Thr Leu
465                 470                 475                 480

Thr Ser Gly Asp Leu Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Met Phe Val Ile Ser
                485                 490                 495

Pro Asn Asn Leu Arg Lys Gly Leu Ile Asn His Leu Ile Ser Asp Pro
            500                 505                 510

Thr Gly Ala Thr Met Ile Lys Thr Tyr Leu Lys Val
        515                 520
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 956 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

```
GCTCTTTCTC CTCCTCCTCT ACCGATTTCC GACTCCGCCT CCCGAAATCC TTATCCGGAT      60

TCTCTCCGTC TCTTCGATTT AAACGCTTTT CTGTCTGTTA CGTCGTCGAA GAACGGAGAC     120

AGAATTCTCC GATTGAGAAC GATGAGAGAC CGGAGAGCAC GAGCTCCACA AACGCTATAG     180

ACGCTGAGTA TCTGGCGTTG CGTTTGGCGG AGAAATTGGA GAGGAAGAAA TCGGAGAGGT     240

CCACTTATCT AATCGCTGCT ATGTTGTCGA GCTTTGGTAT CACTTCTATG GCTGTTATGG     300

CTGTTTACTA CAGATTCTCT TGGCAAATGG AGGGAGGTGA GATCTCAATG TTGGAAATGT     360
```

TTGGTACATT TGCTCTCTCT GTTGGTGCTG CTGTTGGTAT GGAATTCTGG GCAAGATGGG 420

CTCATAGAGC TCTGTGGCAC GCTTCTCTAT GGAATATGCA TGAGTCACAT CACAAACCAA 480

GAGAAGGACC GTTTGAGCTA AACGATGTTT TTGCTATAGT GAACGCTGGT CCAGCGATTG 540

GTCTCCTCTC TTATGGATTC TTCAATAAAG GACTCGTTCC TGGTCTCTGC TTTGGCGCCG 600

GGTTAGGCAT AACGGTGTTT GGAATCGCCT ACATGTTTGT CCACGATGGT CTCGTGCACA 660

AGCGTTTCCC TGTAGGTCCC ATCGCCGACG TCCCTTACCT CCGAAAGGTC GCCGCCGCTC 720

ACCAGCTACA TCACACAGAC AAGTTCAATG GTGTACCATA TGGACTGTTT CTTGGACCCA 780

AGGAATTGGA AGAAGTTGGA GGAAATGAAG AGTTAGATAA GGAGATTAGT CGGAGAATCA 840

AATCATACAA AAAGGCCTCG GGCTCCGGGT CGAGTTCGAG TTCTTGACTT TAAACAAGTT 900

TTAAATCCCA AATTCTTTTT TTGTCTTCTG TCATTATGAT CATCTTAAGA CGGTCT 956

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 294 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Phe Arg Leu Arg Leu Pro Lys Ser
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Gly Phe Ser Pro Ser Leu Arg Phe Lys Arg Phe Ser Val Cys
20 25 30

Tyr Val Val Glu Glu Arg Arg Gln Asn Ser Pro Ile Glu Asn Asp Glu
35 40 45

Arg Pro Glu Ser Thr Ser Ser Thr Asn Ala Ile Asp Ala Glu Tyr Leu
50 55 60

Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Glu Lys Leu Glu Arg Lys Lys Ser Glu Arg Ser
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Leu Ile Ala Ala Met Leu Ser Ser Phe Gly Ile Thr Ser Met
85 90 95

Ala Val Met Ala Val Tyr Tyr Arg Phe Ser Trp Gln Met Glu Gly Gly
100 105 110

Glu Ile Ser Met Leu Glu Met Phe Gly Thr Phe Ala Leu Ser Val Gly

115 120 125

Ala Ala Val Gly Met Glu Phe Trp Ala Arg Trp Ala His Arg Ala Leu
130 135 140

Trp His Ala Ser Leu Trp Met Asn His Glu Ser His His Lys Pro Arg
145 150 155 160

Glu Gly Pro Phe Glu Leu Asn Asp Val Phe Ala Ile Val Asn Ala Gly
165 170 175

Pro Ala Ile Gly Leu Leu Ser Tyr Gly Phe Phe Asn Lys Gly Leu Val
180 185 190

Pro Gly Leu Cys Phe Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Ile Thr Val Phe Gly Ile
195 200 205

Ala Tyr Met Phe Val His Asp Gly Leu Val His Lys Arg Phe Pro Val
210 215 220

Gly Pro Ile Ala Asp Val Pro Tyr Leu Arg Lys Val Ala Ala Ala His
225 230 235 240

Gln Leu His His Thr Asp Lys Phe Asn Gly Val Pro Tyr Gly Leu Phe
245 250 255

Leu Gly Pro Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Val Gly Gly Asn Glu Glu Leu Asp
260 265 270

Lys Glu Ile Ser Arg Arg Ile Lys Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ala Ser Gly Ser
275 280 285

Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser
290

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 162 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Met Thr Gln Phe Leu Ile Val Val Ala Thr Val Leu Val Met Glu Leu
1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Tyr Ser Val His Arg Trp Ile Met His Gly Pro Leu Gly Trp
20 25 30

Gly Trp His Lys Ser His His Glu Glu His Asp His Ala Leu Glu Lys

35 40 45

Asn Asp Leu Tyr Gly Val Val Phe Ala Val Leu Ala Thr Ile Leu Phe
50 55 60

Thr Val Gly Ala Tyr Trp Trp Pro Val Leu Trp Trp Ile Ala Leu Gly
65 70 75 80

Met Thr Val Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr Phe Ile Leu His Asp Gly Leu Val
85 90 95

His Gln Arg Trp Pro Phe Arg Tyr Ile Pro Arg Arg Gly Tyr Phe Arg
100 105 110

Arg Leu Tyr Gln Ala His Arg Leu His His Ala Val Glu Gly Arg Asp
115 120 125

His Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Ile Tyr Ala Pro Pro Val Asp Lys Leu
130 135 140

Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Ser Gly Val Leu Arg Pro Gln Asp Glu Arg
145 150 155 160

Pro Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Met Leu Asn Ser Leu Ile Val Ile Leu Ser Val Ile Ala Met Glu Gly
1 5 10 15

Ile Ala Ala Phe Thr His Arg Tyr Ile Met His Gly Trp Gly Trp Arg
20 25 30

Trp His Glu Ser His His Thr Pro Arg Lys Gly Val Phe Glu Leu Asn
35 40 45

Asp Leu Phe Ala Val Val Phe Ala Gly Val Ala Ile Ala Leu Ile Ala
50 55 60

Val Gly Thr Ala Gly Val Trp Pro Leu Gln Trp Ile Gly Cys Gly Met
65 70 75 80

Thr Val Tyr Gly Leu Leu Tyr Phe Leu Val His Asp Gly Leu Val His

85 90 95

Gln Arg Trp Pro Phe His Trp Ile Pro Arg Arg Gly Tyr Leu Lys Arg
100 105 110

Leu Tyr Val Ala His Arg Leu His His Ala Val Arg Gly Arg Glu Gly
115 120 125

Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Ile Tyr Ala Arg Lys Pro Ala Asp Leu Gln
130 135 140

Ala Ile Leu Arg Glu Arg His Gly Arg Pro Pro Lys Arg Asp Ala Ala
145 150 155 160

Lys Asp Arg Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Glu
165 170 175

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Met Leu Trp Ile Trp Asn Ala Leu Ile Val Phe Val Thr Val Ile Gly
1 5 10 15

Met Glu Val Ile Ala Ala Leu Ala His Lys Tyr Ile Met His Gly Trp
20 25 30

Gly Trp Gly Trp His Leu Ser His His Glu Pro Arg Lys Gly Ala Phe
35 40 45

Glu Val Asn Asp Leu Tyr Ala Val Val Phe Ala Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu
50 55 60

Leu Ile Tyr Leu Gly Ser Thr Gly Met Trp Pro Leu Gln Trp Ile Gly
65 70 75 80

Ala Gly Met Thr Ala Tyr Gly Leu Leu Tyr Phe Met Val His Asp Gly
85 90 95

Leu Val His Gln Arg Trp Pro Phe Arg Tyr Ile Pro Arg Lys Gly Tyr
100 105 110

Leu Lys Arg Leu Tyr Met Ala His Arg Met His His Ala Val Arg Gly
115 120 125

Lys Glu Gly Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Leu Tyr Ala Pro Pro Leu Ser

130 135 140

Lys Leu Gln Ala Thr Leu Arg Glu Arg His Gly Ala Arg Ala Gly Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Arg Asp Ala Gln Gly Gly Glu Asp Glu Pro Ala Ser Gly Lys
165 170 175

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 162 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Met Thr Asn Phe Leu Ile Val Val Ala Thr Val Leu Val Met Glu Leu
1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Tyr Ser Val His Arg Trp Ile Met His Gly Pro Leu Gly Trp
20 25 30

Gly Trp His Lys Ser His His Glu Glu His Asp His Ala Leu Glu Lys
35 40 45

Asn Asp Leu Tyr Gly Leu Val Phe Ala Val Ile Ala Thr Val Leu Phe
50 55 60

Thr Val Gly Trp Ile Trp Ala Pro Val Leu Trp Trp Ile Ala Leu Gly
65 70 75 80

Met Thr Val Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr Phe Val Leu His Asp Gly Leu Val
85 90 95

His Trp Arg Trp Pro Phe Arg Tyr Ile Pro Arg Lys Gly Tyr Ala Arg
100 105 110

Arg Leu Tyr Gln Ala His Arg Leu His His Ala Val Glu Gly Arg Asp
115 120 125

His Cys Val Ser Phe Gly Phe Ile Tyr Ala Pro Pro Val Asp Lys Leu
130 135 140

Lys Gln Asp Leu Lys Met Ser Gly Val Leu Arg Ala Glu Ala Gln Glu
145 150 155 160

Arg Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 954 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

CCACGGGTCC GCCTCCCCGT TTTTTTCCGA TCCGATCTCC GGTGCCGAGG ACTCAGCTGT 60

TTGTTCGCGC TTTCTCAGCC GTCACCATGA CCGATTCTAA CGATGCTGGA ATGGATGCTG 120

TTCAGAGACG ACTCATGTTT GAAGACGAAT GCATTCTCGT TGATGAAAAT AATCGTGTGG 180

TGGGACATGA CACTAAGTAT AACTGTCATC TGATGGAAAA GATTGAAGCT GAGAATTTAC 240

TTCACAGAGC TTTCAGTGTG TTTTTATTCA ACTCCAAGTA TGAGTTGCTT CTCCAGCAAC 300

GGTCAAAAAC AAAGGTTACT TTCCCACTTG TGTGGACAAA CACTTGTTGC AGCCATCCTC 360

TTTACCGTGA ATCCGAGCTT ATTGAAGAGA ATGTGCTTGG TGTAAGAAAT GCCGCACAAA 420

GGAAGCTTTT CGATGAGCTC GGTATTGTAG CAGAAGATGT ACCAGTCGAT GAGTTCACTC 480

CCTTGGGACG CATGCTTTAC AAGGCACCTT CTGATGGGAA ATGGGGAGAG CACGAAGTTG 540

ACTATCTACT CTTCATCGTG CGGGATGTGA AGCTTCAACC AAACCCAGAT GAAGTGGCTG 600

AGATCAAGTA CGTGAGCAGG GAAGAGCTTA AGGAGCTGGT GAAGAAAGCA GATGCTGGCG 660

ATGAAGCTGT GAAACTATCT CCATGGTTCA GATTGGTGGT GGATAATTTC TTGATGAAGT 720

GGTGGGATCA TGTTGAGAAA GGAACTATCA CTGAAGCTGC AGACATGAAA ACCATTCACA 780

AGCTCTGAAC TTTCCATAAG TTTTGGATCT TCCCCTTCCC ATAATAAAAT TAAGAGATGA 840

GACTTTTATT GATTACAGAC AAAACTGGCA ACAAAATCTA TTCCTAGGAT TTTTTTTTGC 900

TTTTTATTTA CTTTTGATTC ATCTCTAGTT TAGTTTTCAT CTTAAAAAAA AAAA 954

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 996 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

CACCAATGTC TGTTTCTTCT TTATTTAATC TCCCATTGAT TCGCCTCAGA TCTCTCGCTC 60

TTTCGTCTTC TTTTTCTTCT TTCCGATTTG CCCATCGTCC TCTGTCATCG ATTTCACCGA 120

GAAAGTTACC GAATTTTCGT GCTTTCTCTG GTACCGCTAT GACAGATACT AAAGATGCTG 180

GTATGGATGC TGTTCAGAGA CGTCTCATGT TTGAGGATGA ATGCATTCTT GTTGATGAAA 240

CTGATCGTGT TGTGGGGCAT GTCAGCAAGT ATAATTGTCA TCTGATGGAA AATATTGAAG 300

CCAAGAATTT GCTGCACAGG GCTTTTAGTG TATTTTTATT CAACTCGAAG TATGAGTTGC 360

TTCTCCAGCA AAGGTCAAAC ACAAAGGTTA CGTTCCCTCT AGTGTGGACT AACACTTGTT 420

GCAGCCATCC TCTTTACCGT GAATCAGAGC TTATCCAGGA CAATGCACTA GGTGTGAGGA 480

ATGCTGCACA AAGAAAGCTT CTCGATGAGC TTGGTATTGT AGCTGAAGAT GTACCAGTCG 540

ATGAGTTCAC TCCCTTGGGA CGTATGCTGT ACAAGGCTCC TTCTGATGGC AAATGGGGAG 600

AGCATGAACT TGATTACTTG CTCTTCATCG TGCGAGACGT GAAGGTTCAA CCAAACCCAG 660

ATGAAGTAGC TGAGATCAAG TATGTGAGCC GGGAAGAGCT GAAGGAGCTG GTGAAGAAAG 720

CAGATGCAGG TGAGGAAGGT TTGAAACTGT CACCATGGTT CAGATTGGTG GTGGACAATT 780

TCTTGATGAA GTGGTGGGAT CATGTTGAGA AAGGAACTTT GGTTGAAGCT ATAGACATGA 840

AAACCATCCA CAAACTCTGA ACATCTTTTT TTAAAGTTTT TAAATCAATC AACTTTCTCT 900

TCATCATTTT TATCTTTTCG ATGATAATAA TTTGGGATAT GTGAGACACT TACAAAACTT 960

CCAAGCACCT CAGGCAATAA TAAAGTTTGC GGCCGC 996

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1165 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

CTCGGTAGCT GGCCACAATC GCTATTTGGA ACCTGGCCCG GCGGCAGTCC GATGCCGCGA 60

TGCTTCGTTC GTTGCTCAGA GGCCTCACGC ATATCCCCCG CGTGAACTCC GCCCAGCAGC 120

CCAGCTGTGC ACACGCGCGA CTCCAGTTTA AGCTCAGGAG CATGCAGATG ACGCTCATGC 180

AGCCCAGCAT CTCAGCCAAT CTGTCGCGCG CCGAGGACCG CACAGACCAC ATGAGGGGTG 240

CAAGCACCTG GGCAGGCGGG CAGTCGCAGG ATGAGCTGAT GCTGAAGGAC GAGTGCATCT 300

TGGTGGATGT TGAGGACAAC ATCACAGGCC ATGCCAGCAA GCTGGAGTGT CACAAGTTCC 360

TACCACATCA GCCTGCAGGC CTGCTGCACC GGGCCTTCTC TGTGTTCCTG TTTGACGATC 420

AGGGGCGACT GCTGCTGCAA CAGCGTGCAC GCTCAAAAAT CACCTTCCCA AGTGTGTGGA 480

CGAACACCTG CTGCAGCCAC CCTTTACATG GGCAGACCCC AGATGAGGTG GACCAACTAA 540

GCCAGGTGGC CGACGGAACA GTACCTGGCG CAAAGGCTGC TGCCATCCGC AAGTTGGAGC 600

ACGAGCTGGG GATACCAGCG CACCAGCTGC CGGCAAGCGC GTTTCGCTTC CTCACGCGTT 660

TGCACTACTG TGCCGCGGAC GTGCAGCCAG CTGCGACACA ATCAGCGCTC TGGGGCGAGC 720

ACGAAATGGA CTACATCTTG TTCATCCGGG CCAACGTCAC CTTGGCGCCC AACCCTGACG 780

AGGTGGACGA AGTCAGGTAC GTGACGCAAG AGGAGCTGCG GCAGATGATG CAGCCGGACA 840

ACGGGCTGCA ATGGTCGCCG TGGTTTCGCA TCATCGCCGC GCGCTTCCTT GAGCGTTGGT 900

GGGCTGACCT GGACGCGGCC CTAAACACTG ACAAACACGA GGATTGGGGA ACGGTGCATC 960

ACATCAACGA AGCGTGAAAG CAGAAGCTGC AGGATGTGAA GACACGTCAT GGGGTGGAAT 1020

TGCGTACTTG GCAGCTTCGT ATCTCCTTTT TCTGAGACTG AACCTGCAGT CAGGTCCCAC 1080

AAGGTCAGGT AAAATGGCTC GATAAAATGT ACCGTCACTT TTTGTCGCGT ATACTGAACT 1140

CCAAGAGGTC AAAAAAAAAA AAAAA 1165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1135 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

CTCGGTAGCT GGCCACAATC GCTATTTGGA ACCTGGCCCG GCGGCAGTCC GATGCCGCGA 60

TGCTTCGTTC GTTGCTCAGA GGCCTCACGC ATATCCCGCG CGTGAACTCC GCCCAGCAGC 120

CCAGCTGTGC ACACGCGCGA CTCCAGTTTA AGCTCAGGAG CATGCAGCTG CTTTCCGAGG 180

ACCGCACAGA CCACATGAGG GGTGCAAGCA CCTGGGCAGG CGGGCAGTCG CAGGATGAGC 240

TGATGCTGAA GGACGAGTGC ATCTTGGTAG ATGTTGAGGA CAACATCACA GGCCATGCCA 300

GCAAGCTGGA GTGTCACAAG TTCCTACCAC ATCAGCCTGC AGGCCTGCTG CACCGGGCCT 360

TCTCTGTGTT CCTGTTTGAC GATCAGGGGC GACTGCTGCT GCAACAGCGT GCACGCTCAA 420

AAATCACCTT CCCAAGTGTG TGGACGAACA CCTGCTGCAG CCACCCTTTA CATGGGCAGA 480

CCCCAGATGA GGTGGACCAA CTAAGCCAGG TGGCCGACGG AACAGTACCT GGCGCAAAGG 540

CTGCTGCCAT CCGCAAGTTG GAGCACGAGC TGGGGATACC AGCGCACCAG CTGCCGGCAA 600

GCGCGTTTCG CTTCCTCACG CGTTTGCACT ACTGTGCCGC GGACGTGCAG CCAGCTGCGA 660

CACAATCAGC GCTCTGGGGC GAGCACGAAA TGGACTACAT CTTGTTCATC CGGGCCAACG 720

TCACCTTGGC GCCCAACCCT GACGAGGTGG ACGAAGTCAG GTACGTGACG CAAGAGGAGC 780

TGCGGCAGAT GATGCAGCCG GACAACGGGC TTCAATGGTC GCCGTGGTTT CGCATCATCG 840

CCGCGCGCTT CCTTGAGCGT TGGTGGGCTG ACCTGGACGC GGCCCTAAAC ACTGACAAAC 900

ACGAGGATTG GGGAACGGTG CATCACATCA ACGAAGCGTG AAGGCAGAAG CTGCAGGATG 960

TGAAGACACG TCATGGGGTG GAATTGCGTA CTTGGCAGCT TCGTATCTCC TTTTTCTGAG 1020

ACTGAACCTG CAGAGCTAGA GTCAATGGTG CATCATATTC ATCGTCTCTC TTTTGTTTTA 1080

GACTAATCTG TAGCTAGAGT CACTGATGAA TCCTTTACAA CTTTCAAAAA AAAAA 1135

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 960 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

CCAAAAACAA CTCAAATCTC CTCCGTCGCT CTTACTCCGC CATGGGTGAC GACTCCGGCA 60

TGGATGCTGT TCAGCGACGT CTCATGTTTG ACGATGAATG CATTTTGGTG GATGAGTGTG 120

ACAATGTGGT GGGACATGAT ACCAAATACA ATTGTCACTT GATGGAGAAG ATTGAAACAG 180

GTAAAATGCT GCACAGAGCA TTCAGCGTTT TTCTATTCAA TTCAAAATAC GAGTTACTTC 240

TTCAGCAACG GTCTGCAACC AAGGTGACAT TTCCTTTAGT ATGGACCAAC ACCTGTTGCA 300

GCCATCCACT CTACAGAGAA TCCGAGCTTG TTCCCGAAAC GCCTGAGAGA ATGCTGCACA 360

GAGGANNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 420

NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 480

NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 540

NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 600

NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN 660

NNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNN TCATGTGCAA AAGGGTACAC TCACTGAATG CAATTTGATA 720

TGAAAACCAT ACACAAGCTG ATATAGAAAC ACACCCTCAA CCGAAAAGCA AGCCTAATAA 780

TTCGGGTTGG GTCGGGTCTA CCATCAATTG TTTTTTTCTT TTAACAACTT TTAATCTCTA 840

TTTGAGCATG TTGATTCTTG TCTTTTGTGT GTAAGATTTT GGGTTTCGTT TCAGTTGTAA 900

TAATGAACCA TTGATGGTTT GCAATTTCAA GTTCCTATCG ACATGTAGTG ATCTAAAAAA 960

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 305 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Met Leu Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Gly Leu Thr His Ile Pro Arg Val Asn
1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Gln Gln Pro Ser Cys Ala His Ala Arg Leu Gln Phe Lys Leu
20 25 30

Arg Ser Met Gln Met Thr Leu Met Gln Pro Ser Ile Ser Ala Asn Leu
35 40 45

Ser Arg Ala Glu Asp Arg Thr Asp His Met Arg Gly Ala Ser Thr Trp
50 55 60

Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Gln Asp Glu Leu Met Leu Lys Asp Glu Cys Ile
65 70 75 80

Leu Val Asp Val Glu Asp Asn Ile Thr Gly His Ala Ser Lys Leu Glu
85 90 95

Cys His Lys Phe Leu Pro His Gln Pro Ala Gly Leu Leu His Arg Ala
100 105 110

Phe Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Asp Asp Gln Gly Arg Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln
115 120 125

Arg Ala Arg Ser Lys Ile Thr Phe Pro Ser Val Trp Thr Asn Thr Cys
130 135 140

Cys Ser His Pro Leu His Gly Gln Thr Pro Asp Glu Val Asp Gln Leu
145 150 155 160

Ser Gln Val Ala Asp Gly Thr Val Pro Gly Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Ile
165 170 175

Arg Lys Leu Glu His Glu Leu Gly Ile Pro Ala His Gln Leu Pro Ala
180 185 190

Ser Ala Phe Arg Phe Leu Thr Arg Leu His Tyr Cys Ala Ala Asp Val
195 200 205

Gln Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Trp Gly Glu His Glu Met Asp
210 215 220

Tyr Ile Leu Phe Ile Arg Ala Asn Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Asn Pro Asp
225 230 235 240

Glu Val Asp Glu Val Arg Tyr Val Thr Gln Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln Met
245 250 255

Met Gln Pro Asp Asn Gly Leu Gln Trp Ser Pro Trp Phe Arg Ile Ile
260 265 270

Ala Ala Arg Phe Leu Glu Arg Trp Trp Ala Asp Leu Asp Ala Ala Leu
275 280 285

Asn Thr Asp Lys His Glu Asp Trp Gly Thr Val His His Ile Asn Glu
290 295 300

Ala
305

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 293 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

Met Leu Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Gly Leu Thr His Ile Pro Arg Val Asn
1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Gln Gln Pro Ser Cys Ala His Ala Arg Leu Gln Phe Lys Leu
20 25 30

Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Leu Ser Glu Asp Arg Thr Asp His Met Arg Gly
35 40 45

Ala Ser Thr Trp Ala Gly Gly Gln Ser Gln Asp Glu Leu Met Leu Lys
50 55 60

Asp Glu Cys Ile Leu Val Asp Val Glu Asp Asn Ile Thr Gly His Ala
65 70 75 80

Ser Lys Leu Glu Cys His Lys Phe Leu Pro His Gln Pro Ala Gly Leu
85 90 95

Leu His Arg Ala Phe Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Asp Asp Gln Gly Arg Leu
100 105 110

Leu Leu Gln Gln Arg Ala Arg Ser Lys Ile Thr Phe Pro Ser Val Trp
115 120 125

Thr Asn Thr Cys Cys Ser His Pro Leu His Gly Gln Thr Pro Asp Glu
130 135 140

Val Asp Gln Leu Ser Gln Val Ala Asp Gly Thr Val Pro Gly Ala Lys
145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Ala Ile Arg Lys Leu Glu His Glu Leu Gly Ile Pro Ala His
165 170 175

Gln Leu Pro Ala Ser Ala Phe Arg Phe Leu Thr Arg Leu His Tyr Cys
180 185 190

Ala Ala Asp Val Gln Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Trp Gly Glu
195 200 205

His Glu Met Asp Tyr Ile Leu Phe Ile Arg Ala Asn Val Thr Leu Ala
210 215 220

Pro Asn Pro Asp Glu Val Asp Glu Val Arg Tyr Val Thr Gln Glu Glu
225 230 235 240

Leu Arg Gln Met Met Gln Pro Asp Asn Gly Leu Gln Trp Ser Pro Trp
245 250 255

Phe Arg Ile Ile Ala Ala Arg Phe Leu Glu Arg Trp Trp Ala Asp Leu
260 265 270

Asp Ala Ala Leu Asn Thr Asp Lys His Glu Asp Trp Gly Thr Val His
275 280 285

His Ile Asn Glu Ala
290

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 284 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Met Ser Val Ser Ser Leu Phe Asn Leu Pro Leu Ile Arg Leu Arg Ser
1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Phe Arg Phe Ala His Arg Pro
20 25 30

Leu Ser Ser Ile Ser Pro Arg Lys Leu Pro Asn Phe Arg Ala Phe Ser
35 40 45

Gly Thr Ala Met Thr Asp Thr Lys Asp Ala Gly Met Asp Ala Val Gln
50 55 60

Arg Arg Leu Met Phe Glu Asp Glu Cys Ile Leu Val Asp Glu Thr Asp
65 70 75 80

Arg Val Val Gly His Val Ser Lys Tyr Asn Cys His Leu Met Glu Asn
85 90 95

Ile Glu Ala Lys Asn Leu Leu His Arg Ala Phe Ser Val Phe Leu Phe
100 105 110

Asn Ser Lys Tyr Glu Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Arg Ser Asn Thr Lys Val
115 120 125

Thr Phe Pro Leu Val Trp Thr Asn Thr Cys Cys Ser His Pro Leu Tyr
130 135 140

Arg Glu Ser Glu Leu Ile Gln Asp Asn Ala Leu Gly Val Arg Asn Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Gln Arg Lys Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu Gly Ile Val Ala Glu Asp Val
165 170 175

Pro Val Asp Glu Phe Thr Pro Leu Gly Arg Met Leu Tyr Lys Ala Pro
180 185 190

Ser Asp Gly Lys Trp Gly Glu His Glu Leu Asp Tyr Leu Leu Phe Ile
195 200 205

Val Arg Asp Val Lys Val Gln Pro Asn Pro Asp Glu Val Ala Glu Ile
210 215 220

Lys Tyr Val Ser Arg Glu Glu Leu Lys Glu Leu Val Lys Lys Ala Asp
225 230 235 240

Ala Gly Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Trp Phe Arg Leu Val Val
245 250 255

Asp Asn Phe Leu Met Lys Trp Trp Asp His Val Glu Lys Gly Thr Leu
260 265 270

Val Glu Ala Ile Asp Met Lys Thr Ile His Lys Leu
275 280

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 287 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

Met Ser Ser Ser Met Leu Asn Phe Thr Ala Ser Arg Ile Val Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Leu Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser Arg Val His Leu Pro Leu Cys Phe
20 25 30

Phe Ser Pro Ile Ser Leu Thr Gln Arg Phe Ser Ala Lys Leu Thr Phe
35 40 45

Ser Ser Gln Ala Thr Thr Met Gly Glu Val Val Asp Ala Gly Met Asp
50 55 60

Ala Val Gln Arg Arg Leu Met Phe Glu Asp Glu Cys Ile Leu Val Asp
65 70 75 80

Glu Asn Asp Lys Val Val Gly His Glu Ser Lys Tyr Asn Cys His Leu
85 90 95

Met Glu Lys Ile Glu Ser Glu Asn Leu Leu His Arg Ala Phe Ser Val
100 105 110

Phe Leu Phe Asn Ser Lys Tyr Glu Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Arg Ser Ala
115 120 125

Thr Lys Val Thr Phe Pro Leu Val Trp Thr Asn Thr Cys Cys Ser His
130 135 140

Pro Leu Tyr Arg Glu Ser Glu Leu Ile Asp Glu Asn Cys Leu Gly Val
145 150 155 160

Arg Asn Ala Ala Gln Arg Lys Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu Gly Ile Pro Ala
165 170 175

Glu Asp Leu Pro Val Asp Gln Phe Ile Pro Leu Ser Arg Ile Leu Tyr
180 185 190

Lys Ala Pro Ser Asp Gly Lys Trp Gly Glu His Glu Leu Asp Tyr Leu
195 200 205

Leu Phe Ile Ile Arg Asp Val Asn Leu Asp Pro Asn Pro Asp Glu Val
210 215 220

Ala Glu Val Lys Tyr Met Asn Arg Asp Asp Leu Lys Glu Leu Leu Arg
225 230 235 240

Lys Ala Asp Ala Glu Glu Glu Gly Val Lys Leu Ser Pro Trp Phe Arg
245 250 255

Leu Val Val Asp Asn Phe Leu Phe Lys Trp Trp Asp His Val Glu Lys
260 265 270

Gly Ser Leu Lys Asp Ala Ala Asp Met Lys Thr Ile His Lys Leu
275 280 285

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 261 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Thr Gly Pro Pro Pro Arg Phe Phe Pro Ile Arg Ser Pro Val Pro Arg
1 5 10 15

Thr Gln Leu Phe Val Arg Ala Phe Ser Ala Val Thr Met Thr Asp Ser
20 25 30

Asn Asp Ala Gly Met Asp Ala Val Gln Arg Arg Leu Met Phe Glu Asp
35 40 45

Glu Cys Ile Leu Val Asp Glu Asn Asn Arg Val Val Gly His Asp Thr
50 55 60

Lys Tyr Asn Cys His Leu Met Glu Lys Ile Glu Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu
65 70 75 80

His Arg Ala Phe Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Asn Ser Lys Tyr Glu Leu Leu
85 90 95

Leu Gln Gln Arg Ser Lys Thr Lys Val Thr Phe Pro Leu Val Trp Thr
100 105 110

Asn Thr Cys Cys Ser His Pro Leu Tyr Arg Glu Ser Glu Leu Ile Glu
115 120 125

Glu Asn Val Leu Gly Val Arg Asn Ala Ala Gln Arg Lys Leu Phe Asp
130 135 140

Glu Leu Gly Ile Val Ala Glu Asp Val Pro Val Asp Glu Phe Thr Pro
145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Arg Met Leu Tyr Lys Ala Pro Ser Asp Gly Lys Trp Gly Glu
165 170 175

His Glu Val Asp Tyr Leu Leu Phe Ile Val Arg Asp Val Lys Leu Gln
180 185 190

Pro Asn Pro Asp Glu Val Ala Glu Ile Lys Tyr Val Ser Arg Glu Glu
195 200 205

Leu Lys Glu Leu Val Lys Lys Ala Asp Ala Gly Asp Glu Ala Val Lys
210 215 220

Leu Ser Pro Trp Phe Arg Leu Val Val Asp Asn Phe Leu Met Lys Trp
225 230 235 240

Trp Asp His Val Glu Lys Gly Thr Ile Thr Glu Ala Ala Asp Met Lys
245 250 255

Thr Ile His Lys Leu
260

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 288 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

Met Thr Ala Asp Asn Asn Ser Met Pro His Gly Ala Val Ser Ser Tyr
1 5 10 15

Ala Lys Leu Val Gln Asn Gln Thr Pro Glu Asp Ile Leu Glu Glu Phe
20 25 30

Pro Glu Ile Ile Pro Leu Gln Gln Arg Pro Asn Thr Arg Ser Ser Glu
35 40 45

Thr Ser Asn Asp Glu Ser Gly Glu Thr Cys Phe Ser Gly His Asp Glu
50 55 60

```
Glu Gln Ile Lys Leu Met Asn Glu Asn Cys Ile Val Leu Asp Trp Asp
65                  70                  75                  80

Asp Asn Ala Ile Gly Ala Gly Thr Lys Lys Val Cys His Leu Met Glu
                85                  90                  95

Asn Ile Glu Lys Gly Leu Leu His Arg Ala Phe Ser Val Phe Ile Phe
            100                 105                 110

Asn Glu Gln Gly Glu Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Arg Ala Thr Glu Lys Ile
        115                 120                 125

Thr Phe Pro Asp Leu Trp Thr Asn Thr Cys Cys Ser His Pro Leu Cys
    130                 135                 140

Ile Asp Asp Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Leu Asp Asp Lys Ile Lys
145                 150                 155                 160

Gly Ala Ile Thr Ala Ala Val Arg Lys Leu Asp His Glu Leu Gly Ile
                165                 170                 175

Pro Glu Asp Glu Thr Lys Thr Arg Gly Lys Phe His Phe Leu Asn Arg
            180                 185                 190

Ile His Tyr Met Ala Pro Ser Asn Glu Pro Trp Gly Glu His Glu Ile
        195                 200                 205

Asp Tyr Ile Leu Phe Tyr Lys Ile Asn Ala Lys Glu Asn Leu Thr Val
    210                 215                 220

Asn Pro Asn Val Asn Glu Val Arg Asp Phe Lys Trp Val Ser Pro Asn
225                 230                 235                 240

Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Phe Ala Asp Pro Ser Tyr Lys Phe Thr Pro Trp
                245                 250                 255

Phe Lys Ile Ile Cys Glu Asn Tyr Leu Phe Asn Trp Trp Glu Gln Leu
            260                 265                 270

Asp Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Glu Asn Asp Arg Gln Ile His Arg Met Leu
        275                 280                 285
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 456 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

```
Met Asp Thr Leu Leu Lys Thr Pro Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Pro His Gly
1               5                  10                  15

Phe Val Lys Ser Phe Ser Lys Phe Gly Lys Cys Glu Gly Val Cys Val
            20                  25                  30

Lys Ser Ser Ala Leu Leu Glu Leu Val Pro Glu Thr Lys Lys Glu Asn
        35                  40                  45

Leu Asp Phe Glu Leu Pro Met Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Gly Val Val Asp
    50                  55                  60

Leu Ala Val Val Gly Gly Gly Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Val Ala Gln Gln
65                  70                  75                  80

Val Ser Glu Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Cys Ser Ile Asp Pro Pro Lys Leu
                85                  90                  95

Ile Trp Pro Asn Asn Tyr Gly Val Trp Val Asp Glu Phe Glu Ala Met
            100                 105                 110

Asp Leu Leu Asp Cys Leu Asp Ala Thr Trp Ser Gly Ala Val Tyr Ile
        115                 120                 125

Asp Asp Thr Lys Asp Leu Arg Pro Tyr Gly Arg Val Asn Arg Lys Gln
    130                 135                 140

Leu Lys Ser Lys Met Met Gln Lys Cys Ile Asn Gly Val Lys Phe His
145                 150                 155                 160

Gln Ala Lys Val Ile Lys Val Ile His Glu Glu Lys Ser Met Leu Ile
                165                 170                 175

Cys Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Gln Ala Thr Val Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Gly
            180                 185                 190

Phe Ser Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Asp Lys Pro Tyr Asn Pro Gly Tyr Gln
        195                 200                 205

Val Ala Tyr Gly Ile Leu Ala Glu Val Glu Glu His Pro Phe Asp Lys
    210                 215                 220

Met Val Phe Met Asp Trp Arg Asp Ser His Leu Asn Asn Glu Leu Lys
225                 230                 235                 240

Glu Arg Asn Ser Ile Pro Thr Phe Leu Tyr Ala Met Pro Phe Ser Ser
                245                 250                 255

Asn Arg Ile Phe Leu Glu Glu Thr Ser Leu Val Ala Arg Pro Gly Leu
            260                 265                 270

Arg Met Asp Asp Ile Gln Glu Arg Met Val Ala Arg Leu His Leu Gly
        275                 280                 285

Ile Lys Val Lys Ser Ile Glu Glu Asp Glu His Cys Val Ile Pro Met
    290                 295                 300
```

Gly Gly Pro Leu Pro Val Leu Pro Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ile Gly Gly
305 310 315 320

Thr Ala Gly Met Val His Pro Ser Thr Gly Tyr Met Val Ala Arg Thr
325 330 335

Leu Ala Ala Ala Pro Val Val Ala Asn Ala Ile Ile Tyr Leu Gly Ser
340 345 350

Glu Ser Ser Gly Glu Leu Ser Ala Glu Val Trp Lys Asp Leu Trp Pro
355 360 365

Ile Glu Arg Arg Arg Gln Arg Glu Phe Phe Cys Phe Gly Met Asp Ile
370 375 380

Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Leu Pro Ala Thr Arg Arg Phe Phe Asp Ala Phe
385 390 395 400

Phe Asp Leu Glu Pro Arg Tyr Trp His Gly Phe Leu Ser Ser Arg Leu
405 410 415

Phe Leu Pro Glu Leu Ile Val Phe Gly Leu Ser Leu Phe Ser His Ala
420 425 430

Ser Asn Thr Ser Arg Glu Ile Met Thr Lys Gly Thr Pro Leu Val Met
435 440 445

Ile Asn Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Glu
450 455

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 524 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

Met Glu Cys Val Gly Ala Arg Asn Phe Ala Ala Met Ala Val Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Ser Trp Ser Cys Arg Arg Lys Phe Pro Val Val Lys Arg Tyr
20 25 30

Ser Tyr Arg Asn Ile Arg Phe Gly Leu Cys Ser Val Arg Ala Ser Gly
35 40 45

Gly Gly Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser Cys Val Ala Val Arg Glu Asp Phe
50 55 60

Ala Asp Glu Glu Asp Phe Val Lys Ala Gly Gly Ser Glu Ile Leu Phe
65 70 75 80

Val Gln Met Gln Gln Asn Lys Asp Met Asp Glu Gln Ser Lys Leu Val
85 90 95

Asp Lys Leu Pro Pro Ile Ser Ile Gly Asp Gly Ala Leu Asp His Val
100 105 110

Val Ile Gly Cys Gly Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Glu Ser Ala
115 120 125

Lys Leu Gly Leu Lys Val Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
130 135 140

Asn Asn Tyr Gly Val Trp Glu Asp Glu Phe Asn Asp Leu Gly Leu Gln
145 150 155 160

Lys Cys Ile Glu His Val Trp Arg Glu Thr Ile Val Tyr Leu Asp Asp
165 170 175

Asp Lys Pro Ile Thr Ile Gly Arg Ala Tyr Gly Arg Val Ser Arg Arg
180 185 190

Leu Leu His Glu Glu Leu Leu Arg Arg Cys Val Glu Ser Gly Val Ser
195 200 205

Tyr Leu Ser Ser Lys Val Asp Ser Ile Thr Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Leu
210 215 220

Arg Leu Val Ala Cys Asp Asp Asn Asn Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Leu Ala
225 230 235 240

Thr Val Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys Leu Leu Gln Tyr Glu Val
245 250 255

Gly Gly Pro Arg Val Cys Val Gln Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Glu Val Glu
260 265 270

Val Glu Asn Ser Pro Tyr Asp Pro Asp Gln Met Val Phe Met Asp Tyr
275 280 285

Arg Asp Tyr Thr Asn Glu Lys Val Arg Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Pro
290 295 300

Thr Phe Leu Tyr Ala Met Pro Met Thr Lys Ser Arg Leu Phe Phe Glu
305 310 315 320

Glu Thr Cys Leu Ala Ser Lys Asp Val Met Pro Phe Asp Leu Leu Lys
325 330 335

Thr Lys Leu Met Leu Arg Leu Asp Thr Leu Gly Ile Arg Ile Leu Lys
340 345 350

Thr Tyr Glu Glu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Ile Pro Val Gly Gly Ser Leu Pro
355 360 365

```
Asn Thr Glu Gln Lys Asn Leu Ala Phe Gly Ala Ala Ala Ser Met Val
    370                 375                 380

His Pro Ala Thr Gly Tyr Ser Val Val Arg Ser Leu Ser Glu Ala Pro
385                 390                 395                 400

Lys Tyr Ala Ser Val Ile Ala Glu Ile Leu Arg Glu Glu Thr Thr Lys
                405                 410                 415

Gln Ile Asn Ser Asn Ile Ser Arg Gln Ala Trp Asp Thr Leu Trp Pro
            420                 425                 430

Pro Glu Arg Lys Arg Gln Arg Ala Phe Phe Leu Phe Gly Leu Ala Leu
        435                 440                 445

Ile Val Gln Phe Asp Thr Glu Gly Ile Arg Ser Phe Phe Arg Thr Phe
    450                 455                 460

Phe Arg Leu Pro Lys Trp Met Trp Gln Gly Phe Leu Gly Ser Thr Leu
465                 470                 475                 480

Thr Ser Gly Asp Leu Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Met Phe Val Ile Ser
                485                 490                 495

Pro Asn Asn Leu Arg Lys Gly Leu Ile Asn His Leu Ile Ser Asp Pro
            500                 505                 510

Thr Gly Ala Thr Met Ile Lys Thr Tyr Leu Lys Val
        515                 520
```

Claims

1. An isolated eukaryotic enzyme having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 14, 15, 16 or 18.

2. An isolated eukaryotic enzyme of Claim 1 which is a ε cyclase enzyme having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

3. An isolated DNA sequence comprising a gene encoding the eukaryotic ε cyclase of Claim 2.

4. The isolated DNA sequence according to Claim 3, having the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

5. An expression vector comprising the DNA sequence of Claim 3.

6. The expression vector according to Claim 5 which is pATeps deposited with the American Type Culture Collection on March 4, 1996 under accession number 98005.

7. A host containing the expression vector of Claim 5.

8. A host containing the expression vector of Claim 6.

9. An isolated eukaryotic enzyme of Claim 1, which is an isopentenyl isomerase (IPP) enzyme having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 14, 15, 16 or 18.

10. An isolated DNA sequence comprising a gene encoding the IPP enzyme of Claim 9.

11. The isolated DNA sequence of Claim 10, having the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 11 or 12.

12. An expression vector comprising the DNA sequence of Claim 10.

13. The expression vector of Claim 11 which is pHP05, pMDP1, pATDP7 or pHP04, deposited with the American Type Culture Collection on March 4, 1996 under accession Nos. 98000, 98001, 98002 or 98004.

14. A host containing the expression vector of Claim 12.

15. The isolated eukaryotic enzyme of Claim 1, which is β-carotene hydroxylase enzyme having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

16. An isolated DNA sequence comprising a gene encoding the β-carotene hydroxylase enzyme of Claim 15.

17. The isolated DNA sequence according to Claim 16, having the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3.

18. An expression vector comprising the DNA sequence of Claim 16.

19. The expression vector according to Claim 18 which is pATOHB deposited with the American Type Culture Collection on March 4, 1996 under accession number 98003.

20. A host containing the expression vector of Claim 18.

21. A host containing the expression vector of Claim 19.

22. A DNA sequence which, when incorporated into a prokaryotic host, results in the expression of an eukaryotic carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme,

wherein said DNA sequence comprises a truncated portion of the naturally occurring DNA sequence encoding said eukaryotic carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme, wherein said

truncated portion comprises said natural sequence minus at least one codon at the 5′ terminus.

23. The DNA sequence of Claim 22, wherein said eukayotic carotenoid biosynthetic enzyme is β-carotene hydroxylase.

24. The DNA sequence of Claim 23, which is a BalII - 3′ end exofragment of SEQ ID NO: 3 fused to a 5′ ATG start codon.

25. A method for screening for eukaryotic genes involved in carotenoid biosynthesis, metabolism or degradation comprising the steps of:

engineering of a prokaryotic host which accumulates a carotenoid or carotenoid precursor or which is deficient in an enzyme of the carotenoid pathway;

transforming said host with DNA which may contain an eukaryotic carotenoid biosynthetic gene;

culturing said transformed host to obtain colonies; and

screening for colonies exhibiting a different visual appearance than colonies of the untransformed host.

26. The method of Claim 25, wherein said prokaryotic host is *E. coli*.

27. A method for producing a carotenoid, comprising the steps of:

transforming a host with DNA which comprises a eukaryotic carotenoid biosynthetic gene;

culturing said host for a time sufficient for said host to produce said carotenoid; and

collecting said carotenoid from the host.

28. The method of Claim 26, wherein said DNA further comprises a isopentyl pyrophospate isomerase gene.

29. A method for inhibiting carotenoid biosynthesis in a host, comprising the steps of:

transforming said host with antisense DNA to a eukaryotic carotenoid biosynthesis gene; and

culturing said host.

30. A method for increasing production of a secondary metabolite of isopentyl pyrophosphate (IPP) by a host, comprising the steps of:

transforming said host with DNA that comprises an isopentyl pyrophosphate isomerase gene; and

culturing said host for a time sufficient to produce said secondary metabolite; and

recovering said secondary metabolite from said host.

31. The method of Claim 30, wherein said secondary metabolite is a carotenoid.

32. A method for screening for secondary metabolites, comprising:

engineering a host which accumulates a secondary metabolite or secondary metabolite precursor of isopentyl pyrophosphate (IPP); and

transforming said host with DNA that may contain an IPP isomerase gene; and

culturing said host for a time sufficient to accumulate said secondary metabolite or precursor; and

screening for said secondary metabolite or precursor.

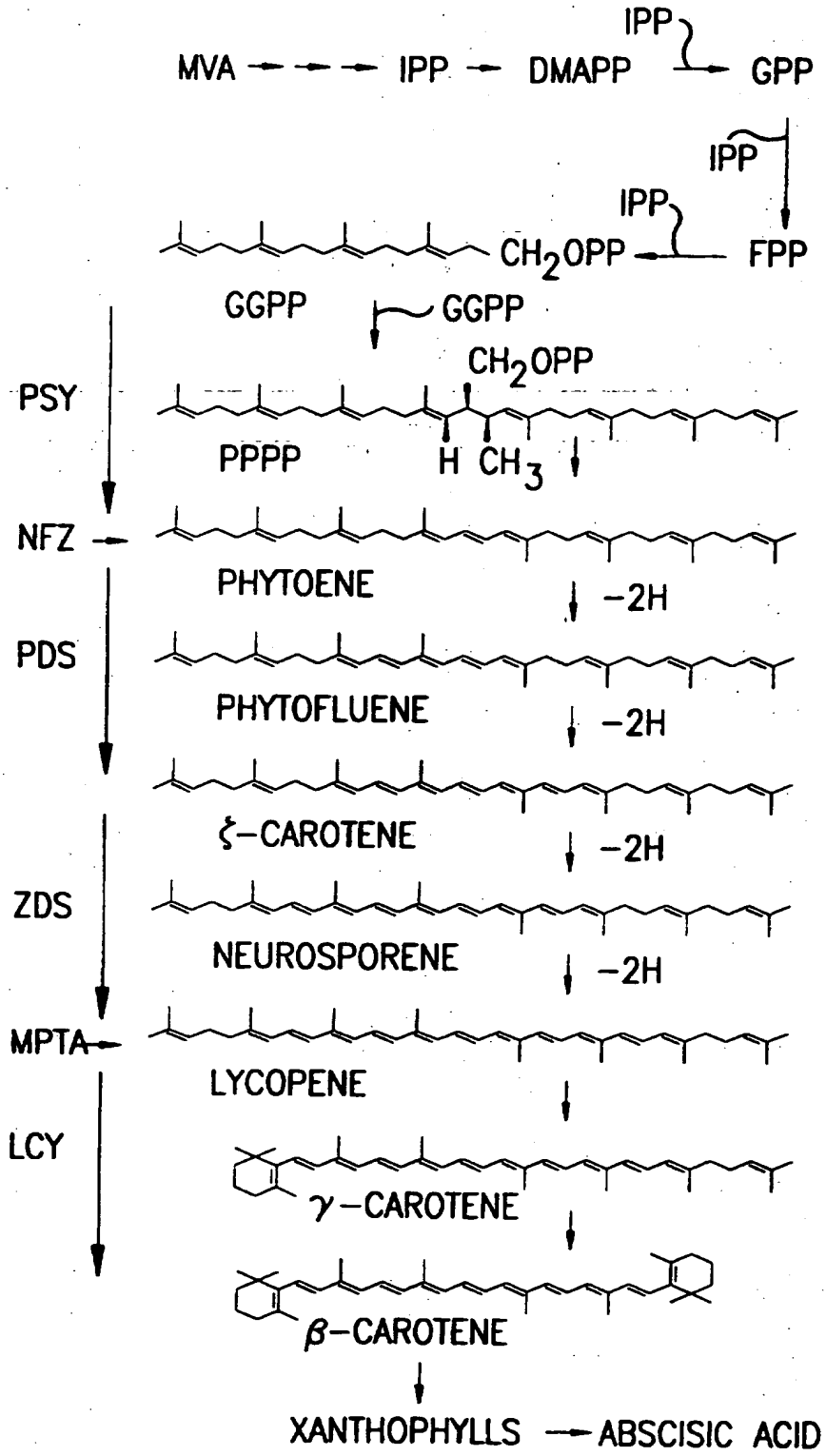
MVA
IPP
DMAPP
IPP
GPP
IPP
IPP
FPP
CH2OPP
GGPP
GGPP
CH2OPP
PSY
PPPP
H CH3
NFZ
PHYTOENE
-2H
PDS
PHYTOFLUENE
-2H
ζ-CAROTENE
-2H
ZDS
NEUROSPORENE
-2H
MPTA
LYCOPENE
LCY
γ-CAROTENE
β-CAROTENE
XANTHOPHYLLS
ABSCISIC ACID

FIG. 1

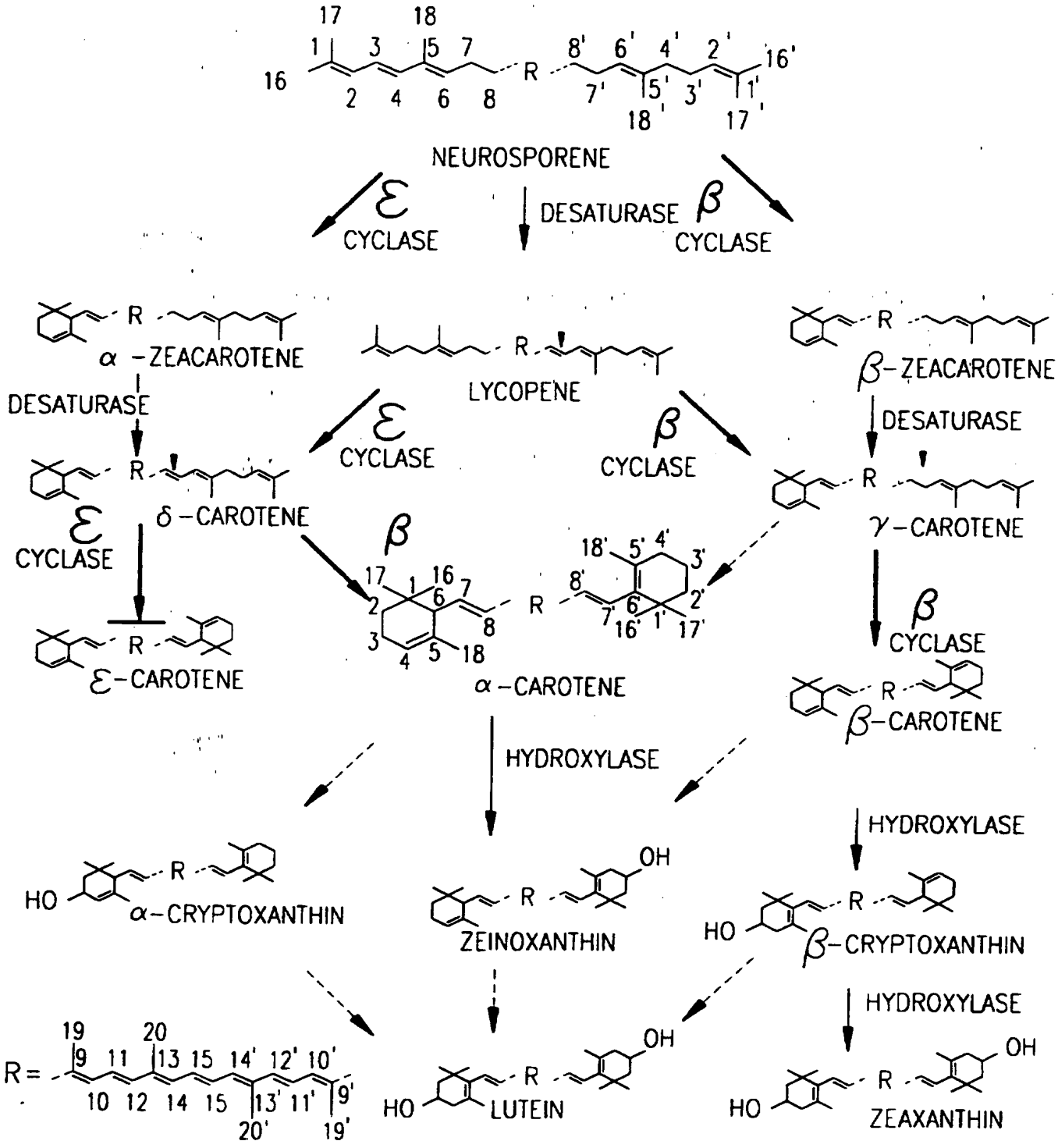
NEUROSPORENE
ε CYCLASE
DESATURASE
β CYCLASE
α -ZEACAROTENE
LYCOPENE
β-ZEACAROTENE
DESATURASE
ε CYCLASE
β CYCLASE
δ -CAROTENE
γ -CAROTENE
ε CYCLASE
ε-CAROTENE
α -CAROTENE
β CYCLASE
β-CAROTENE
HYDROXYLASE
HYDROXYLASE
α-CRYPTOXANTHIN
ZEINOXANTHIN
β-CRYPTOXANTHIN
HYDROXYLASE
LUTEIN
ZEAXANTHIN

FIG.2

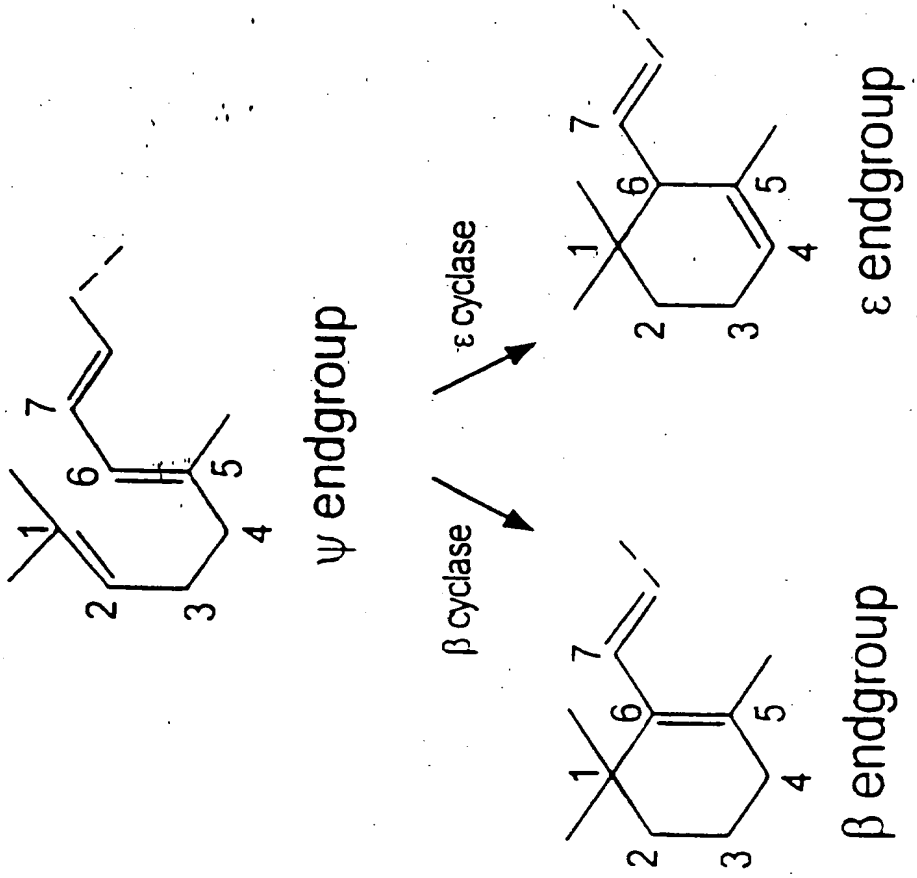

FIG.3

```
                    acaaaaggaaataattag attcctctttctgcttgctataccttgata  48

    gaacaatataacaatggtgtaagtcttctc gctgtattcgaaattatttggaggaggaaa  108

    atggagtgtgttggggctaggaatttcgca gcaatggcggtttcaacatttccgtcatgg  168
  1 M  E  C  V  G  A  R  N  F  A   A  M  A  V  S  T  F  P  S  W

    agttgtcgaaggaaatttccagtggttaag agatacagctataggaatattcgtttcggt  228
 21 S  C  R  R  K  F  P  V  V  K   R  Y  S  Y  R  N  I  R  F  G

    ttgtgtagtgtcagagctagcggcggcgga agttccggtagtgagagttgtgtagcggtg  288
 41 L  C  S  V  R  A  S  G  G  G   S  S  G  S  E  S  C  V  A  V

    agagaagatttcgctgacgaagaagatttt gtgaaagctggtggttctgagattctattt  348
 61 R  E  D  F  A  D  E  E  D  F   V  K  A  G  G  S  E  I  L  F

    gttcaaatgcagcagaacaaagatatggat gaacagtctaagcttgttgataagttgcct  408
 81 V  Q  M  Q  Q  N  K  D  M  D   E  Q  S  K  L  V  D  K  L  P

    cctatatcaattggtgatggtgctttggat catgtggttattggttgtggtcctgctggt  468
101 P  I  S  I  G  D  G  A  L  D   H  V  V  I  G  C  G  P  A  G

    ttagccttggctgcagaatcagctaagctt ggattaaaagttggactcattggtccagat  528
121 L  A  L  A  A  E  S  A  K  L   G  L  K  V  G  L  I  G  P  D

    cttccttttactaacaattacggtgtttgg gaagatgaattcaatgatcttgggctgcaa  588
141 L  P  F  T  N  N  Y  G  V  W   E  D  E  F  N  D  L  G  L  Q

    aaatgtattgagcatgtttggagagagact attgtgtatctggatgatgacaagcctatt  648
161 K  C  I  E  H  V  W  R  E  T   I  V  Y  L  D  D  D  K  P  I

    accattggccgtgcttatggaagagttagt cgacgtttgctccatgaggagcttttgagg  708
181 T  I  G  R  A  Y  G  R  V  S   R  R  L  L  H  E  E  L  L  R

    aggtgtgtcgagtcaggtgtctcgtacctt agctcgaaagttgacagcataacagaagct  768
201 R  C  V  E  S  G  V  S  Y  L   S  S  K  V  D  S  I  T  E  A

    tctgatggccttagacttgttgcttgtgac gacaataacgtcattccctgcaggcttgcc  828
221 S  D  G  L  R  L  V  A  C  D   D  N  N  V  I  P  C  R  L  A

    actgttgcttctggagcagcttcgggaaag ctcttgcaatacgaagttggtggacctaga  888
241 T  V  A  S  G  A  A  S  G  K   L  L  Q  Y  E  V  G  G  P  R
```

FIG.4A

gtctgtgtgcaaactgcatacggcgtggag gttgaggtggaaaatagtccatatgatcca 948
261 V C V Q T A Y G V E V E V E N S P Y D P

gatcaaatggttttcatggattacagagat tatactaacgagaaagttcggagcttagaa 1008
281 D Q M V F M D Y R D Y T N E K V R S L E

gctgagtatccaacgtttctgtacgccatg cctatgacaaagtcaagactcttcttcgag 1068
301 A E Y P T F L Y A M P M T K S R L F F E

gagacatgtttggcctcaaaagatgtcatg ccctttgatttgctaaaaacgaagctcatg 1128
321 E T C L A S K D V M P F D L L K T K L M

ttaagattagatacactcggaattcgaatt ctaaagacttacgaagaggagtggtcctat 1188
341 L R L D T L G I R I L K T Y E E E W S Y

atcccagttggtggttccttgccaaacacc gaacaaaagaatctcgcctttggtgctgcc 1248
361 I P V G G S L P N T E Q K N L A F G A A

gctagcatggtacatcccgcaacaggctat tcagttgtgagatctttgtctgaagctcca 1308
381 A S M V H P A T G Y S V V R S L S E A P

aaatatgcatcagtcatcgcagagatacta agagaagagactaccaaacagatcaacagt 1368
401 K Y A S V I A E I L R E E T T K Q I N S

aatatttcaagacaagcttgggatacttta tggccaccagaaaggaaaagacagagagca 1428
421 N I S R Q A W D T L W P P E R K R Q R A

aatatttcaagacaagcttgggatacttta tggccaccagaaaggaaaagacagagagca 1488
441 F F L F G L A L I V Q F D T E G I R S F

ttccgtactttcttccgccttccaaaatgg atgtggcaagggtttctaggatcaacatta 1548
461 F R T F F R L P K W M W Q G F L G S T L

acatcaggagatctcgttctctttgcttta tacatgttcgtcatttcaccaaacaatttg 1608
481 T S G D L V L F A L Y M F V I S P N N L

agaaaaggtctcatcaatcatctcatctct gatccaaccggagcaaccatgataaaaacc 1668
501 R K G L I N H L I S D P T G A T M I K T

tatctcaaagtatgatttacttatcaactc ttaggtttgtgtatatatatgttgatttat 1728
521 Y L K V

FIG.4B

ctgaataatcgatcaaagaatggtatgtgg gttactaggaagttggaaacaaacatgtat 1778

agaatctaaggagtgatcgaaatggagatg gaaacgaaaagaaaaaaatcagtctttgtt 1848

ttgtggttagtg 1860

FIG.4C

```
   1  gctctttctc ctcctcctct accgatttcc gactccgcct cccgaaatcc
  51  ttatccggat tctctccgtc tcttcgattt aaacgctttt ctgtctgtta
 101  cgtcgtcgaa gaacggagac agaattctcc gattgagaac gatgagagac
 151  cggagagcac gagctccaca aacgctatag acgctgagta tctggcgttg
 201  cgtttggcgg agaaattgga gaggaagaaa tcggagaggt ccacttatct
 251  aatcgctgct atgttgtcga gctttggtat cacttctatg gctgttatgg
 301  ctgtttacta cagattctct tggcaaatgg agggaggtga gatctcaatg
 351  ttggaaatgt ttggtacatt tgctctctct gttggtgctg ctgttggtat
 401  ggaattctgg gcaagatggg ctcatagagc tctgtggcac gcttctctat
 451  ggaatatgca tgagtcacat cacaaaccaa gagaaggacc gtttgagcta
 501  aacgatgttt ttgctatagt gaacgctggt ccagcgattg gtctcctctc
 551  ttatggattc ttcaataaag gactcgttcc tggtctctgc tttggcgccg
 601  ggttaggcat aacggtgttt ggaatcgcct acatgtttgt ccacgatggt
 651  ctcgtgcaca agcgtttccc tgtaggtccc atcgccgacg tcccttacct
 701  ccgaaaggtc gccgccgctc accagctaca tcacacagac aagttcaatg
 751  gtgtaccata tggactgttt cttggaccca aggaattgga agaagttgga
 801  ggaaatgaag agttagataa ggagattagt cggagaatca aatcatacaa
 851  aaaggcctcg ggctccgggt cgagttcgag ttcttgactt taaacaagtt
 901  ttaaatccca aattcttttt ttgtcttctg tcattatgat catcttaaga
 951  cggtct
```

FIG.5

```
A.thal.                                                                    64
                                SFSS SSTDFRLRLP KSLSGFSPSL RFKRFSVCYV VEERRQNSPI ENDERPESTS STNAIDAEYL

A.thal.     ALRLAEKLER KKSERSTYLI AAMLSSFGIT SMAVMAVYYR FSWQMEGGEI SMLEMFGTFA LSVGAAVGME FWARWAHRAL   144
Alical.     ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  .....MTQFL IVVATVLVME LTAYSVHRWI
A.aurant.   ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  .....MTNFL IVVATVLVME LTAYSVHRWI
E.herb.     ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  ....ML.NSL IVILSVIAME GIAAFTHRYI
E.ured.     ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  ..........  ..MLWIWNAL IVFVTVIGME VIAALAHKYI

CONSENSUS   ----------  ----------  ----------  ----------  ----------  --------f- --v-----ME --A---Hr--

                        PREDICTED TM HELIX                              PREDICTED TM HELIX

A.thal.     WHASL.WNMH ESHHKPREGP FELNDVFAIV NAGPAIGLLS YGFFNKGLVP GLCFGAGLGI TVFGIAYMFV HDGLVHKRFP   224
Alical.     MHGPLGWGWH KSHHEEHDHA LEKNDLYGVV FAVLATILFT VGAYWWPVLW WI....ALGM TVYGLIYFIL HDGLVHQRWP
A.aurant.   MHGPLGWGWH KSHHEEHDHA LEKNDLYGLV FAVIATVLFT VGWIWAPVLW WI....ALGM TVYGLIYFVL HDGLVHQRWP
E.herb.     MHG.WGWRWH ESHHTPRKGV FELNDLFAVV FAGVAIALIA VGTAGVWPLQ WI....GCGM TVYGLLYFLV HDGLVHQRWP
E.ured.     MHG.WGWGWH LSHHEPRKGA FEVNDLYAVV FAALSILLIY LGSTGMWPLQ WI....GAGM TAYGLLYFMV HDGLVHQRWP

CONSENSUS   -H--l-W--H -SHH-pr-g- fE-ND--a-V -A--ai-L-- -G-------- ------glG- Iv-G--Y--v HDGLVH-R-P

                        PREDICTED TM HELIX              PREDICTED TM HELIX
```

FIG.6A

```
                                                                                                   301
A.thal.     VGPIADVPYL RKVAAAHQLH HT..DKFNGV PYGLFLGPKE LEEVGGNEEL DKEISRRIKS YKKASGSGSS SSS*...
Alical.     FRYIPRRGYF RRLYQAHRLH HAVEGRDHCV SFGFIYAPP. VDKLKQDLKR SGVLRPQDER PS*....... .......
A.aurant.   FRYIPRKGYA RRLYQAHRLH HAVEGRDHCV SFGFIYAPP. VDKLKQDLKM SGVLRAEAQE RT*....... .......
E.herb.     FHWIPRRGYL KRLYVAHRLH HAVRGREGCV SFGFIYARK. PADLQAILRE RHGRPPKRDA AKDRPDAASP SSSSPE*
E.ured.     FRYIPRKGYL KRLYMAHRMH HAVRGKEGCV SFGFLYAPP. LSKLQATLRE RHG..ARAGA ARDAQGGEDE PASGK*.

CONSENSUS   ---I----Yl r----AH-lH H--------V --G----p-- ---------- ---------- ---------- --s----
```

FIG.6B

```
   1  ccacgggtcc gcctccccgt ttttttccga tccgatctcc ggtgccgagg
  51  actcagctgt ttgttcgcgc tttctcagcc gtcaccatga ccgattctaa
 101  cgatgctgga atggatgctg ttcagagacg actcatgttt gaagacgaat
 151  gcattctcgt tgatgaaaat aatcgtgtgg tgggacatga cactaagtat
 201  aactgtcatc tgatggaaaa gattgaagct gagaatttac ttcacagagc
 251  tttcagtgtg tttttattca actccaagta tgagttgctt ctccagcaac
 301  ggtcaaaaac aaaggttact ttcccacttg tgtggacaaa cacttgttgc
 351  agccatcctc tttaccgtga atccgagctt attgaagaga atgtgcttgg
 401  tgtaagaaat gccgcacaaa ggaagctttt cgatgagctc ggtattgtag
 451  cagaagatgt accagtcgat gagttcactc ccttgggacg catgctttac
 501  aaggcacctt ctgatgggaa atggggagag cacgaagttg actatctact
 551  cttcatcgtg cgggatgtga agcttcaacc aaacccagat gaagtggctg
 601  agatcaagta cgtgagcagg gaagagctta aggagctggt gaagaaagca
```

FIG.7A

```
651  gatgctggcg atgaagctgt gaaactatct ccatggttca gattggtggt
701  ggataatttc ttgatgaagt ggtgggatca tgttgagaaa ggaactatca
751  ctgaagctgc agacatgaaa accattcaca agctctgaac tttccataag
801  ttttggatct tccccttccc ataataaaat taagagatga gacttttatt
851  gattacagac aaaactggca acaaaatcta ttcctaggat ttttttttgc
901  ttttattta ctttttgattc atctctagtt tagttttcat cttaaaaaaa
951  aaaa
```

FIG.7B

```
  1  caccaatgtc tgtttcttct ttatttaatc tcccattgat tcgcctcaga
 51  tctctcgctc tttcgtcttc ttttttcttct ttccGATTTG CCCATCGTCC
101  TCTGTCATCG ATTTCACCGA GAAAGTTACC GAATTTTCGT GCTTTCTCTG
151  GTACCGCTAT GACAGATACT AAAGATGCTG GTATGGATGC TGTTCAGAGA
201  CGTCTCATGT TTGAGGATGA ATGCATTCTT GTTGATGAAA CTGATCGTGT
251  TGTGGGGCAT GTCAGCAAGT ATAATTGTCA TCTGATGGAA AATATTGAAG
301  CCAAGAATTT GCTGCACAGG GCTTTTAGTG TATTTTTATT CAACTCGAAG
351  TATGAGTTGC TTCTCCAGCA AAGGTCAAAC ACAAAGGTTA CGTTCCCTCT
401  AGTGTGGACT AACACTTGTT GCAGCCATCC TCTTTACCGT GAATCAGAGC
451  TTATCCAGGA CAATGCACTA GGTGTGAGGA ATGCTGCACA AAGAAAGCTT
501  CTCGATGAGC TTGGTATTGT AGCTGAAGAT GTACCAGTCG ATGAGTTCAC
```

FIG.8A

```
551  TCCCTTGGGA CGTATGCTGT ACAAGGCTCC TTCTGATGGC AAATGGGGAG

601  AGCATGAACT TGATTACTTG CTCTTCATCG TGCGAGACGT GAAGGTTCAA

651  CCAAACCCAG ATGAAGTAGC TGAGATCAAG TATGTGAGCC GGGAAGAGCT

701  GAAGGAGCTG GTGAAGAAAG CAGATGCAGG TGAGGAAGGT TTGAAACTGT

751  CACCATGGTT CAGATTGGTG GTGGACAATT TCTTGATGAA GTGGTGGGAT

801  CATGTTGAGA AAGGAACTTT GGTTGAAGCT ATAGACATGA AAACCATCCA

851  CAAACTCTGA ACATCTTTTT TTAAAGTTTT TAAATCAATC AACTTTCTCT

901  TCATCATTTT TATCTTTTCG ATGATAATAA TTTGGGATAT GTGAGACACT

951  TACAAAACTT CCAAGCACCT CAGGCAATAA TAAAGTTTGC GGCCGC
```

FIG.8B

```
  1  CTCGGTAGCT GGCCACAATC GCTATTTGGA ACCTGGCCCG GCGGCAGTCC
 51  GATGCCGCGA TGCTTCGTTC GTTGCTCAGA GGCCTCACGC ATATCCCCCG
101  CGTGAACTCC GCCCAGCAGC CCAGCTGTGC ACACGCGCGA CTCCAGTTTA
151  AGCTCAGGAG CATGCAGATG ACGCTCATGC AGCCCAGCAT CTCAGCCAAT
201  CTGTCGCGCG CCGAGGACCG CACAGACCAC ATGAGGGGTG CAAGCACCTG
251  GGCAGGCGGG CAGTCGCAGG ATGAGCTGAT GCTGAAGGAC GAGTGCATCT
301  TGGTGGATGT TGAGGACAAC ATCACAGGCC ATGCCAGCAA GCTGGAGTGT
351  CACAAGTTCC TACCACATCA GCCTGCAGGC CTGCTGCACC GGGCCTTCTC
401  TGTGTTCCTG TTTGACGATC AGGGGCGACT GCTGCTGCAA CAGCGTGCAC
451  GCTCAAAAAT CACCTTCCCA AGTGTGTGGA CGAACACCTG CTGCAGCCAC
501  CCTTTACATG GGCAGACCCC AGATGAGGTG GACCAACTAA GCCAGGTGGC
551  CGACGGAACA GTACCTGGCG CAAAGGCTGC TGCCATCCGC AAGTTGGAGC
601  ACGAGCTGGG GATACCAGCG CACCAGCTGC CGGCAAGCGC GTTTCGCTTC
```

FIG.9A

```
651  CTCACGCGTT TGCACTACTG TGCCGCGGAC GTGCAGCCAG CTGCGACACA

701  ATCAGCGCTC TGGGGCGAGC ACGAAATGGA CTACATCTTG TTCATCCGGG

751  CCAACGTCAC CTTGGCGCCC AACCCTGACG AGGTGGACGA AGTCAGGTAC

801  GTGACGCAAG AGGAGCTGCG GCAGATGATG CAGCCGGACA ACGGGCTGCA

851  ATGGTCGCCG TGGTTTCGCA TCATCGCCGC GCGCTTCCTT GAGCGTTGGT

901  GGGCTGACCT GGACGCGGCC CTAAACACTG ACAAACACGA GGATTGGGGA

951  ACGGTGCATC ACATCAACGA AGCGTGAAAG CAGAAGCTGC AGGATGTGAA

1001 GACACGTCAT GGGGTGGAAT TGCGTACTTG GCAGCTTCGT ATCTCCTTTT

1051 TCTGAGACTG AACCTGCAGT CAGGTCCCAC AAGGTCAGGT AAAATGGCTC

1101 GATAAAATGT ACCGTCACTT TTTGTCGCGT ATACTGAACT CCAAGAGGTC

1151 AAAAAAAAAA AAAAA
```

FIG.9B

```
1   CTCGGTAGCT GGCCACAATC GCTATTTGGA ACCTGGCCCG GCGGCAGTCC
51  GATGCCGCGA TGCTTCGTTC GTTGCTCAGA GGCCTCACGC ATATCCCGCG
101 CGTGAACTCC GCCCAGCAGC CCAGCTGTGC ACACGCGCGA CTCCAGTTTA
151 AGCTCAGGAG CATGCAGCTG CTTTCCGAGG ACCGCACAGA CCACATGAGG
201 GGTGCAAGCA CCTGGGCAGG CGGGCAGTCG CAGGATGAGC TGATGCTGAA
251 GGACGAGTGC ATCTTGGTAG ATGTTGAGGA CAACATCACA GGCCATGCCA
301 GCAAGCTGGA GTGTCACAAG TTCCTACCAC ATCAGCCTGC AGGCCTGCTG
351 CACCGGGCCT TCTCTGTGTT CCTGTTTGAC GATCAGGGGC GACTGCTGCT
401 GCAACAGCGT GCACGCTCAA AAATCACCTT CCCAAGTGTG TGGACGAACA
451 CCTGCTGCAG CCACCCTTTA CATGGGCAGA CCCCAGATGA GGTGGACCAA
501 CTAAGCCAGG TGGCCGACGG AACAGTACCT GGCGCAAAGG CTGCTGCCAT
```

FIG.10A

```
 551  CCGCAAGTTG GAGCACGAGC TGGGGATACC AGCGCACCAG CTGCCGGCAA
 601  GCGCGTTTCG CTTCCTCACG CGTTTGCACT ACTGTGCCGC GGACGTGCAG
 651  CCAGCTGCGA CACAATCAGC GCTCTGGGGC GAGCACGAAA TGGACTACAT
 701  CTTGTTCATC CGGGCCAACG TCACCTTGGC GCCCAACCCT GACGAGGTGG
 751  ACGAAGTCAG GTACGTGACG CAAGAGGAGC TGCGGCAGAT GATGCAGCCG
 801  GACAACGGGC TTCAATGGTC GCCGTGGTTT CGCATCATCG CCGCGCGCTT
 851  CCTTGAGCGT TGGTGGGCTG ACCTGGACGC GGCCCTAAAC ACTGACAAAC
 901  ACGAGGATTG GGGAACGGTG CATCACATCA ACGAAGCGTG AAGGCAGAAG
 951  CTGCAGGATG TGAAGACACG TCATGGGGTG GAATTGCGTA CTTGGCAGCT
1001  TCGTATCTCC TTTTTCTGAG ACTGAACCTG CAGAGCTAGA GTCAATGGTG
1051  CATCATATTC ATCGTCTCTC TTTTGTTTTA GACTAATCTG TAGCTAGAGT
1101  CACTGATGAA TCCTTTACAA CTTTCAAAAA AAAAA
```

FIG.10B

FIG.11A

```
                1                                                   50
HP04            MLRSLLRGLT HIPRVNSAQQ PSCAHARLQF KLRSMQMTLM QPSISANLSR
HP05            MLRSLLRGLT HIPRVNSAQQ PSCAHARLQF KLRSMQLL.. ..........
ATDP7           MSVSSLFNLP .LIRLRSLA. LSSSFSSFRF AHRPLSSIS. PRKLPNFRAF
C brew.         MS.SSMLNFT .ASRIVSLPL LSSPPSRVHL PLCFFSPISL TQRFSAKLTF
ATDP5           .......... .TGPPPRFFP IRSPVPRTQL FVRAFSAV.. ..........
S cerev.        ..MTADNNSM PHGAVSSYAK LVQNQTPEDI LEEFPEIIPL QQRPN...TR

                51                                                  100
                AEDRTDHMRG ASTWAGGQSQ DELMLKDECI LVDVEDNITG HASKLECHKF
                SEDRTDHMRG ASTWAGGQSQ DELMLKDECI LVDVEDNITG HASKLECHKF
                S..GTA.MTD TKDAGMDAVQ RRLMFEDECI LVDETDRVVG HVSKYNCHLM
                SSQATT.MGE VVDAGMDAVQ RRLMFEDECI LVDENDKVVG HESKYNCHLM
                .....T.MTD SNDAGMDAVQ RRLMFEDECI LVDENNRVVG HDTKYNCHLM
                SSETSNDESG ETCFSGHDEE QIKLMNENCI VLDWDDNAIG AGTKKVCHLM

                101                                                 150
                LPHQPAGLLH RAFSVFLFDD QGRLLLQQRA RSKITFPSVW TNTCCSHPLH
                LPHQPAGLLH RAFSVFLFDD QGRLLLQQRA RSKITFPSVW TNTCCSHPLH
                ENIEAKNLLH RAFSVFLFNS KYELLLQQRS NTKVTFPLVW TNTCCSHPLY
                EKIESENLLH RAFSVFLFNS KYELLLQQRS ATKVTFPLVW TNTCCSHPLY
                EKIEAENLLH RAFSVFLFNS KYELLLQQRS KTKVTFPLVW TNTCCSHPLY
                ENIE.KGLLH RAFSVFIFNE QGELLLQQRA TEKITFPDLW TNTCCSHPLC

                151                                                 200
                GQTPDEVDQL SQVADGTVPG AKAAAIRKLE HELGIPAHQL PA.SAFRFLT
                GQTPDEVDQL SQVADGTVPG AKAAAIRKLE HELGIPAHQL PA.SAFRFLT
                RE........ SELIQDNALG VRNAAQRKLL DELGIVAEDV PV.DEFTPLG
```

```
RE..... SELIDENCLG VRNAAQRKLL DELGIPAEDL PV.DQFIPLS
RE..... SELIEENVLG VRNAAQRKLF DELGIVAEDV PV.DEFTPLG
ID...DELGL KGKLDDKIKG AITAAVRKLD HELGIPEDET KTRGKFHFLN


201                                                 250
RLHYCAADVQ PAATQSALWG EHEMDYILFI ....RANVTL APNPDEVDEV
RLHYCAADVQ PAATQSALWG EHEMDYILFI ....RANVTL APNPDEVDEV
RMLY..... .KAPSDGKWG EHELDYLLFI ....VRDVKV QPNPDEVAEI
RILY..... .KAPSDGKWG EHELDYLLFI ....IRDVNL DPNPDEVAEV
RMLY..... .KAPSDGKWG EHEVDYLLFI ....VRDVKL QPNPDEVAEI
RIHY..... .MAPSNEPWG EHEIDYILFY KINAKENLTV NPNVNEVRDF

251                                                 300
RYVTQEELRQ MMQ....PDN GLQWSPWFRI IAARFLERWW ADLDAALNTD
RYVTQEELRQ MMQ....PDN GLQWSPWFRI IAARFLERWW ADLDAALNTD
KYVSREELKE LVKKADAGEE GLKLSPWFRL VVDNFLMKWW DHVEKGTLVE
KYMNRDDLKE LLRKADAEEE GVKLSPWFRL VVDNFLFKWW DHVEKGSLKD
KYVSREELKE LVKKADAGDE AVKLSPWFRL VVDNFLMKWW DHVEKGTITE
KWVSPNDLKT MF.....ADP SYKFTPWFKI ICENYLFNWW EQLDDLSEVE

301
KHEDWGTVHH INEA*
KHEDWGTVHH INEA*
A.IDMKTIHK L*
A.ADMKTIHK L*
A.ADMKTIHK L*
NDRQ...IHR ML*
```

FIG.11B

```
551  xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx
601  xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx
651  xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx tcatgtgcaa aagggtacac
701  tcactgaatg caatttgata tgaaaaccat acacaagctg atatagaaac
751  acaccctcaa ccgaaaagca agcctaataa ttcgggttgg gtcgggtcta
801  ccatcaattg ttttttttctt ttaacaactt ttaatctcta tttgagcatg
851  ttgattcttg tcttttgtgt gtaagatttt gggtttcgtt tcagttgtaa
901  taatgaacca ttgatggttt gcaatttcaa gttcctatcg acatgtagtg
951  atctaaaaaa
```

FIG.12B

PCT/US97/00540

```
   1  ccaaaaacaa ctcaaatctc ctccgtcgct cttactccgc catgggtgac
  51  gactccggca tggatgctgt tcagcgacgt ctcatgtttg acgatgaatg
 101  cattttggtg gatgagtgtg acaatgtggt gggacatgat accaaataca
 151  attgtcactt gatggagaag attgaaacag gtaaaatgct gcacagagca
 201  ttcagcgttt ttctattcaa ttcaaaatac gagttacttc ttcagcaacg
 251  gtctgcaacc aaggtgacat ttcctttagt atggaccaac acctgttgca
 301  gccatccact ctacagagaa tccgagcttg ttcccgaaac gcctgagaga
 351  atgctgcaca gaggaxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx
 401  xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx
 451  xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx
 501  xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx
```

FIG.12A

```
               1                                                                             70
PLANT BETA     ........... ...MDTLLkT PN-LeFl-p- -HG.....F- vk.-S-f-s- k---fG--K- ce--g---vc
A.t. EPSILON   MECVGARNFA AMAVSTFPSW SCRRKFPVVK RYSYRNIRFG LCSVRASGGG SSGSESCVAV REDFADEEDF
CONSENSUS      ---------- -----T---- -----F---- --------F- ---------- ---------- -E--------

               71      CYANOBACTERIAL ENZYME BEGINS                                         140
PLANT BETA     Vk--SsALLe LVPETKKENL DFELPmYDp. ...S.Kg-VV DLAvVGGGPA GLAVAQQVSE AGLSVcSIDP
A.t. EPSILON   VKAGGSEIL. FVQMQQNKDM DEQSKLVDKL PPISIGDGAL DHVVIGCGPA GLALAAESAK LGLKVGLIGP
CONSENSUS      VK---S--L- -V-------- D------D-- ---S------ D--V-G-GPA GLA-A----- -GL-V--I-P
               POSSIBLE SUBUNIT INTERACTION DOMAIN        DINUCLEOTIDE-BINDING SIGNATURE

               141                                                                          210
PLANT BETA     .-PKLIWPNN YGVWVDEFEA MDLLDCLDaT WSGa-VYiDd -t-KDL-RPY GRVNRKQLKS KMmQKCI-NG
A.t. EPSILON   DLP...FTNN YGVWEDEFND LGLQKCIEHV WRETIVYLDD DKPITIGRAY GRVSRRLLHE ELLRRCVESG
CONSENSUS      --p-----NN YGVW-DEF-- --L--C---- W----VY-DD -------R-Y GRV-R--L-- -----C---G
                   CONSERVED REGION #1

               211                                                                          280
PLANT BETA     VKFHgaKVik ViHE.E-kSm liCnDG-tIQ AtVVLDATGF SR-.LVQYDK PYnPGY.QVA YGIIAEVeeH
A.t. EPSILON   VSYLSSKVDS ITEASDGLRL VACDDNNVIP CRLATVASGA ASGKLLQYEV GGPRVCVQTA YGVEVEVENS
CONSENSUS      V-----KV-- ---------- --C-D---I- ------A-G- ----L-QY-- -------Q-A YG---EV---
```

FIG.13A

```
              281                                                                    350
PLANT BETA    PFD--KMVFM DWRDsHL-nn -eLKERNs-i PTFLYAMPFS SNrIFLEETS LVARPGLrmd DIQERMvARL
A.t. EPSILON  PYDPDQMVFM DYRDY..TNE .KVRSLEAEY PTFLYAMPMT KSRLFFEETC LASKDVMPFD LLKTKLMLRL
CONSENSUS     P-D---MVFM D-RD----N- ---------- PTFLYAMP-- --R-F-EET- L--------D --------RL
                 CONSERVED REGION#2            CONSERVED REGION #3

              351                                                                    420
PLANT BETA    -HLGIkVKsI EEDEhCvIPM GGpLPVIPQR VVGiGGTAGm VHPSTGYMVA RTLAAAPvVA NAIi-YLgSe
A.t. EPSILON  DTLGIRILKT YEEEWSYIPV GGSLPNTEQK NLAFGAAASM VHPATGYSVV RSLSEAPKYA SVIAEILREE
CONSENSUS     --LGI----- -E-E---IP- GG-LP---Q- ----G--A-M VHP-TGY-V- R-L--AP--A --I---L--E
                                               CONSERVED REGION #4  PREDICTED TM HELIX

              421                                                         480
PLANT BETA    -s-s..G-eL SaeVWkDLWP IERRRQREFF CFGMDILLKL DLpATRRFFD AFFDLePrYW
A.t. EPSILON  TTKQINSN.I SRQAWDTLWP PERKRQRAFF LFGLALIVQF DTEGIRSFFR TFFRLPKWMW
CONSENSUS     ---------- S---W--LWP -ER-RQR-FF -FG------- D----R-FF- -FF-L----W
                            CONSERVED REGION #5

              481                                                533
PLANT BETA    HGFLSSRLfL PELivFGLSL FShASNTSR- EIMTK.GT-P Lv-MINNLIQ D-e
A.t. EPSILON  QGFLGSTLTS GDLVLFALYM FVISPNNLRK GLINHLISDP TGATMIKTYL KV.
CONSENSUS     -GFL-S-L-- --L--F-L-- F----N--R- ---------- ---------- ---
                 PREDICTED TM HELIX
```

FIG.13B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00540

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.
US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6, 67, 189, 193, 233, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1, 325, 419; 536/23.2

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CUNNINGHAM, JR. et al. Cloning and functional expression in *Escherichia coli* of a cyanobacterial gene for lycopene cyclase, the enzyme that catalyzes the biosynthesis of β-carotene. FEBS Letters. August 1993, Vol. 328, No. 1-2, pages 130-138.	1-8
X, P	CUNILLERA et al. *Arabidopsis thaliana* contains two differentially expressed farnesyl-diphosphate synthase genes. Journal of Biological Chemistry. 29 March 1996, Vol. 271, No. 13, pages 7774-7780.	9-14, 27, 28, 30-32
X, P	SUN et al. Cloning and functional analysis of the β-carotene hydroxylase of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Journal of Biological Chemistry. 04 October 1996, Vol. 271, No. 40, pages 24349-24352.	15-24

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
11 APRIL 1997	07 MAY 1997
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer ERIC GRIMES Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00540

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BARTLEY et al. Molecular biology of carotenoid biosynthesis in plants. Annual Review of Plant Physiology and Molecular Biology. 1994, Vol. 45, pages 287-301.	1-32
A	GOODWIN. Biosynthesis of carotenoids: An overview. Methods in Enzymology. 1993, Vol. 214, pages 330-340.	1-32
A, P	US 5,589,581 A (MISAWA ET AL.) 31 December 1996, columns 1-3.	1-32

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00540

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/00540

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (6):

C12N 1/21, 5/10, 9/02, 9/10, 9/90, 15/53, 15/54, 15/61, 15/63; C12P 23/00; C12Q 1/68

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
US CL :

435/6, 67, 189, 193, 233, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1, 325, 419; 536/23.2

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

Dialog, APS
search terms: IPP, isopentenyl pyrophosphate isomerase, epsilon cyclase, isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase, carotene hydroxylase, carotenoid, synthesis, biosynthesis, Arabidopsis thaliana, Haematococcus pluvialis

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

Group I, claims 2-8, drawn to epsilon cyclase enzyme, DNA encoding epsilon cyclase, vectors and host cells comprising said DNA.

Group II, claims 9-14, drawn to isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP) isomerase enzymes, DNA encoding IPP isomerase, vectors and host cells comprising said DNA.

Group III, claims 15-24, drawn to beta carotene hydroxylase enzyme, DNA encoding beta carotene hydroxylase, vectors and host cells comprising said DNA.

Group IV, claims 25, 26, and 32, drawn to methods of screening using DNA comprising carotenoid biosynthesis genes.

Group V, claims 27, 28, 30, and 31, drawn to methods of using DNA encoding IPP isomerase.

Group VI, claim 29, drawn to a method of using antisense DNA.

Claim 1 is generic to Groups I, II, and III and will be examined with the elected Group(s) to the extent it reads thereon.

The inventions listed as Groups I-VI do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The claims of Group I share a technical feature of epsilon cyclase; the claims of Group II share a technical feature of IPP isomerase; the claims of Group III share a technical feature of beta carotene hydroxylase; the claims of Group IV share a technical feature of a screening method; the claims of Group V share a technical feature of methods of using DNA encoding IPP isomerase; and the claim of Group VI has a technical feature of antisense DNA. Carotenoid biosynthetic enzymes and genes were known in the art. See the references cited on page 3 of the disclosure; see also Spurgeon et al. (Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 230(2):446-454 (1984); IPP isomerase). Hence, the various Groups of inventions do not share a technical relationship involving one or more of the same or corresponding special technical features, i.e., those technical features that define a contribution which each invention, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art. They therefore do not fulfill the requirements of unity of invention and a holding of lack of unity for examination purposes is proper. Accordingly, the claims are not so linked by a special technical feature within the meaning of PCT Rule 13.2 so as to form a single inventive concept.